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THIRD TICKET INEVITABLE

This Conclusion Reached by Sound-Money Democrats.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S STATEMENT

Course of the Republicans if Persisted in Must Result in Gold-Standard Candidate, He Says.

EX-GOV. FLOWER OF THE SAME OPINION

Democrats Who Hesitate to Vote for McKinley Could Then Join in the Fight Against Bryan.

Leading sound-money Democrats of this city have come to the conclusion that a third candidate for the Presidency, who represents the principles of true Democracy, is the inevitable outcome of the present situation.

Some who have heretofore hesitated to commit themselves on this point, after the conferences of Wednesday night were ready to declare their belief that such a move would be the wisest course.

William C. Whitney last night made a statement of the situation. He said that the policy of the Republicans who, failing to recognize their opportunity of uniting all friends of sound money, were putting to the front those issues for which Mr. McKinley stands, which are most repugnant to Democrats, if persisted in, would result in putting into the field a sound-money Democrat.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who participated in the conference at the Metropolitan Club Wednesday night, said yesterday that he believed a third ticket would be advisable, because it would give Democrats who do not indorse Bryan, and who revolt at the idea of supporting McKinley, an opportunity to do more effective fighting against the free-silver heresy.

The effect of a third ticket, which would receive the support of the Democratic Reform Party, and many gold Democrats, heretofore allied with that organization, it is conceded would complicate the situation, which now confronts those of the "regular" Democratic organizations which have a leaning toward an indorsement of the Chicago ticket.

What Mr. Whitney Says.

Mr. Whitney was asked if he thought a third candidate would be put in the field. He replied:

"I think events and the course of the Republican leaders are making it inevitable. The general situation is far worse to-day, in my opinion, than it was ten days ago. The Republican managers and candidates have shown no realizing sense of the situation. They have failed to avail of a great opportunity for benefiting the country. If the present condition of affairs continues for any length of time sound-money Democrats are bound to organize, and it cannot be prevented. The truth is there does not seem to be in the East a realizing sense or the seriousness and sincerity of the free-silver movement. You may call it a craze, but it has captured the imaginations of the great mass of people throughout the entire West and South, and it has a much stronger following in some portions of the East not closely allied to large commercial centres than is generally supposed. It is the result of reading and agitation. It has become a fixed opinion and an unreasoning one. I think it may be accepted as a fact that the vast majority of free-silver believers at this time are not open to conviction. Their minds are made up, and they are quite as little inclined to reason upon the subject as were the delegates whom they sent to Chicago.

"I was satisfied before we went to Chicago that nothing could be accomplished in the direction of changing or modifying the free-silver idea, and I said so. Nevertheless, it was our duty to go there and emphasize the strength of the convictions of the Eastern Democrats; and, further, to afford the country an object lesson, showing so plainly that it could not be misunderstood the undemocratic and revolutionary spirit which dominated the movement. In this we were successful. The Democratic mask was pretty effectually removed from the face of the Populism which had forced itself for the time being into a position of control. That was all that the sound-money Democrats could hope to accomplish, and that they did effectually and unselfishly.

"There never has been in any party convention such a vigorous declaration of independence as was exhibited at Chicago when 254 delegates refused to participate in the selection of candidates.

A New and Important Crisis.

"What should have been the next step in the fight for the preservation of National honor and sound finance? We had suddenly come upon a new and a very great crisis—one that called for the sinking of partisanship and the union of sound-money men to rescue the country from disaster. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats stood ready to declare themselves upon that issue, and were ready to subordinate everything, even to voting for the Republican candidate. What was the duty of the hour? Clearly, it was one that devolved upon the Republican Party and its candidates. There should have been an immediate recognition of a new situation, and the Republicans should have been the first to welcome sound-money Democrats to a non-partisan union, subordinating all other things to this question of National honor.

"It was a new issue. It dwarfed all others. An opportunity was offered to fight for the established institutions of the country; the fundamental things that underly party differences—law and order, National honor, common honesty, the integrity of the courts—all such things without which we do not exist as a Nation at all. A single glimpse at the Chicago platform and at the spectacle of one-third of the Democratic Party in open revolt should have been enough to have shown them instantly the necessity of a new alignment of parties upon non-partisan lines. No greater opportunity for patriotic action was ever offered a party, and it has all been thrown away.

"What has been the course of the Republican leaders and the Republican press? They have insisted upon putting the free-silver enthusiasts and the sound-money

Continued on Page 5.

WESTERN SECTIONS ALL ABLAZE.

Lives and Property Destroyed in Washington and British Columbia.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 23.—Forest fires last night destroyed the logging camp of W. M. Clothier & Son, at Central Station, on the Bellingham Bay and the British Columbia Railway. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The entire country north of here is in flames. The flames are gradually working toward Whatcom.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 23.—A strong wind has been blowing from the east for the last twenty-four hours, clearing the atmosphere of smoke, but in the mountains to the north the breeze has been the means of fanning the forest fires into raging walls of flame, which are sweeping across the mountains and down into the valleys with terrible rapidity.

Word received from Kaslo and points along the Arrow Lakes in British Columbia is to the effect that the high wind has fanned the smoldering embers into fresh blazes, and where the miners thought they were safe, the fire having passed over them, they find themselves surrounded by flames, in some cases escape is almost impossible.

Rossland, B. C., is in danger. All citizens of the town are out in the hills trying to prevent the fire from reaching their homes. Cabins within four miles of the town have been burned.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 23.—Along the Northern Railway, between Whatcom and Goshen, bush fires have burned many farm buildings. At Vancouver last night there were two fires, caused by sparks from the bush fires, a house and steamer being burned. Unless rain comes soon, large tracts of timber along the Fraser River will be destroyed.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 23.—The southern half of Vancouver Island has not seen clear atmosphere for several days, owing to immense bush fires everywhere raging, causing immense damage to property and making travel on country roads extremely dangerous. The worst reports of damage reached this city from Alberni last night. That city is surrounded by an immense fire, which has taken entire possession of Mineral Hill, a wealthy section. The flames have destroyed all buildings in the Duke of York mine, China Creek, and are now within two or three miles of town, having burned numerous camps, bridges, &c.

Women and children had to be kept under the piping of hydraulic mines and drenched with water to prevent them from being scorched. The damage to property thus far is estimated at over $500,000, and the loss on burned timber will reach well into the millions.

FOUND DEAD IN CENTRAL PARK.

John Pazejio Shot Himself—Cause of Kleindicks's Death Not Known.

Two men were found dead in Central Park yesterday. One of them committed suicide by shooting himself, and the other's death was apparently due to natural causes.

A Park policeman heard a pistol shot about 6 o'clock P. M. in the neighborhood of McGowan's Pass Tavern. On making an investigation he found a man lying dead about 200 yards from the tavern. There was a bullet hole in the man's right temple, and from it blood was flowing freely. A revolver was in his right hand.

In the dead man's pocket was a letter in Italian, addressed to his sister, Mrs. Constante Crovatte, at 118 Macdougal Street, and signed "John Pazejio." He also had an envelope addressed to John Pazejio. He was about thirty years old. At the Macdougal Street house neither Pazejio nor his sister was known.

The other man was found dead about 8 o'clock in the morning, and was identified in the evening as Walter Meyer Kleindicks of 158 East Fifty-fifth Street. He was lying at the south on the grass near the Swiss cottage. He was well dressed, but his body was considerably emaciated. The police thought he had died of starvation, although he had a piece of rye bread in his pocket.

The identification was made by Carl Seiner, who boards at 154 East Fifty-fifth Street. He said Mr. Kleindicks was seventy-two years old and married, and was in the habit of taking a piece of bread to the Park every morning and feeding the birds. He was a retired lithographer. His death is supposed to have been due to natural causes.

EVERY VOTE FOR GOLD STANDARD.

Building and Loan National Convention for Honest Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The second day's session of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations was devoted almost entirely to the reading of papers.

The sentiment of the convention on the money question was unmistakably shown just before adjournment. The following resolution was offered:

The United States League of Local Loan and Building Associations by their delegates in convention assembled:

First—That it is the sense of this meeting that the interests of all shareholders of building and loan associations in the United States demand that the present standard of values, upon which our monetary system has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, shall remain unchallenged and inviolate.

Second—That we believe that the interests of every class in the community and especially those of the great wage earning class, imperatively demand that every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, shall be equal in purchasing power, and therefore equal in value to every other.

Third—That patriotism demands that the dollar bearing the mint mark of the United States shall be the equal of the dollar of the most advanced nations, and entitled to full faith and credit all over the world, and to that end it must be maintained free from all suspicion, debasement, or repudiation.

The reading of the resolution was greeted with prolonged cheers, and a number of delegates spoke enthusiastically in favor of the gold standard. When the vote was taken every delegate voted "Aye!"

The association adjourned to meet in Detroit next year.

ONE BOY SHOOTS ANOTHER.

A Stray Bullet Goes Through a Fence Hole with Serious Result.

Eric Lawson, ten years old, of 158 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, had been ill, and yesterday he was allowed out for the first time in several weeks. He wanted to play with a Flobert rifle, and his mother allowed him to shoot it in the back yard. The yard adjoin the one in the rear of 119 Jerome Street.

In the Jerome Street yard Gustavus Stenson, fourteen years old, was playing. He suddenly felt a stinging sensation in the abdomen, and, on investigation, it was found that he had been shot with a small calibre bullet. A bullet fired by Lawson had passed through a hole in the fence and struck Stenson.

Ambulance Surgeon Shea of the St. Mary's Hospital was summoned, and as the wound was serious he removed the boy to the hospital.

When the parents of the Lawson boy heard of the shooting they became greatly alarmed, and Eric was taken into the house and told the facts in the case. He at once became nervous and had to be put to bed. He was said last night to be in a weak condition, brought on by excitement.

Bunkoed by Circus Followers.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23.—D. H. Gault, seventy years old, a prosperous farmer of Bow, was bunkoed out of $1,200 Monday afternoon by two confidence men. The men claimed to have negotiated for a farm, but not to have quite money enough to pay for it. By offering him a good bonus, they persuaded Gault to go to the Loan and Trust Savings Bank in this city and supply them with $1,200 from his deposit. The swindlers were following a circus.

Steamship Connecticut Disabled.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—The steamer Connecticut of the Providence Line, which left New-York last night for this port, broke down in Long Island Sound. She was picked up by the New-Hampshire of the same line and towed to Stonington. Examination at the dock showed that she had broken the piston rod of her low-pressure cylinder. She carried many passengers and a large amount of freight.

GOLD FOR THE TREASURY

MORE THAN $20,000,000 PLEDGED BY NEW-YORK BANKS.

Success of the Movement Begun by F. D. Tappen to Restore the Reserve—Three-quarters of the Amount Already Turned Over to Assistant Treasurer Jordan—Rate of Foreign Exchange Reduced as Result of Mr. Morgan's Action.

More than $20,000,000 in gold has been pledged to the Sub-Treasury by the New-York banks, and three-quarters of the amount has been actually turned over to Assistant Treasurer Jordan. These two facts caused President F. D. Tappen of the Gallatin Bank to feel particularly cheerful yesterday. As the pioneer of the movement to restore the Treasury gold reserve, Mr. Tappen is entitled to feel cheerful.

The work has been done thoroughly, and the result exceeds the expectations of Mr. Tappen and his most hopeful associates. Nearly every National bank in this city was invited to join in the movement, and very few declined. Two of the largest trust companies also came forward with portions of their gold supply.

Up to the close of business at the Sub-Treasury yesterday there had been deposited by the bankers, in gold coin, gold certificates, and Assay Office checks—which are practically gold—the gross amount of $15,755,000, which increased the Treasury gold reserve to about $102,000,000. Following is a list of the contributions:

City National	$2,000,000
Hanover National	1,500,000
Chemical National	1,000,000
National Park	1,000,000
Chase National	750,000
Fourth National	750,000
Importers and Traders'	750,000
Bank of New-York, National Banking Association	500,000
Bank of Republic	500,000
American Exchange National	500,000
Bank of America	500,000
First National	500,000
Manhattan Company	500,000
United States Trust Company	500,000
Union Trust Company	500,000
Gallatin National	400,000
Mechanics' National	400,000
National Bank of Commerce	400,000
Merchants' National	350,000
Seaboard National	300,000
Bank of North America	200,000
Continental National	200,000
Garfield National	200,000
National Shoe and Leather	100,000
Union National	100,000
Lincoln National	100,000
Sixth National	75,000
Fifth National	50,000
German-American	50,000
Leather Manufacturers' National	50,000
Mechanics and Traders' National	50,000
National Citizens'	50,000
Oriental Bank	30,000
People's Bank	50,000
Seventh National	50,000
West Side Bank	50,000
Phenix National	50,000
Other banks	700,000
Total	$15,755,000

It is expected that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 additional gold will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury to-day. Probably one of the Brooklyn National banks will contribute.

William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, has been very active in securing the co-operation of the up-town as well as some of the down-town banks in this movement. He personally visited every National bank in this city except four. There some that have promised to contribute gold, but have not yet determined just how much. The total contributions will eventually, it is believed, amount to nearly $22,000,000.

The effect of the determination of the foreign exchange bankers to restrain the export of gold was felt yesterday. The rate of foreign exchange was reduced from 88¼@ 89¾ to 88@89. Although the special committee appointed at Wednesday's conference in Mr. Morgan's office to formulate a plan of action has not yet reported, it is understood that the dealers in foreign exchange have tacitly agreed to keep the rates down to a figure that will not afford any profit on gold shipments. One or two of the foreign banking houses have decided to refuse to accept the small premium which German bankers are willing to offer for American gold.

The foreign exchange bankers propose to work in harmony with the National bank Presidents. If, at some future period, any of the exchange dealers find it necessary to ship gold to cover their bills in London, they will be able to obtain the gold from the New-York banks without going to the Sub-Treasury.

A meeting of the special committee of which J. Pierpont Morgan is Chairman was held yesterday, and it was virtually decided to have a plan ready for publication by next Monday. In the meantime the banking houses represented on the committee will ship no gold. Such gold as was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday was for Canadian account and for domestic use.

While the deposits of bank gold in the Sub-Treasury, and the anti-gold export policy pursued by the foreign exchange bankers have aroused a better feeling in financial circles, the political situation continues to act as a disturbing element in the stock market. For a while there was a decided weakness in securities yesterday, because of the notion that a Populistic and silver indorsement would strengthen Bryan's chances of election. The tendency of prices was downward during the last hour's trading in the Stock Exchange, and almost every stock on the list closed a trifle lower than on the day before. American Sugar Refinery certificates, on sales of 58,229 shares, receded from 106½ to 104¼, and closed at 105¾. Burlington and Quincy went down three-quarters of a point on transactions aggregating 25,400 shares. St. Paul lost 1⅛ on sales of 52,180 shares, and there was a decline in Manhattan Railway consolidated of 2⅜ on comparatively small trading. Rumors of a prospective unfavorable statement of earnings were chiefly responsible for the slump in Manhattan stock.

CHICAGO RESPONDS NOBLY.

Her Bankers Will Add from Ten to Fifteen Millions to the Reserve.

CHICAGO, July 23.—At a meeting of representatives of all the Chicago banks, held in the Chicago Clubhouse this afternoon, it was agreed to co-operate with the New-York bankers in their plan to sustain the gold reserve in the National Treasury.

The amount of gold to be subscribed by the local banks will be between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. Every banker at the meeting was of the opinion that the needs of the Government demanded instant attention and relief.

Immediately after the decision was reached to place Chicago gold at the disposal of the Government, a telegram to that effect was sent to Secretary Carlisle. Some of the bankers were unable to state the amount which could be subscribed by their banks, but to-morrow the total amount will be exactly known and the gold will be deposited.

The Subscription in Boston.

BOSTON, July 23.—The Boston banks have subscribed $1,882,000 for the gold reserve. It is expected that several banks which have not yet made known their intentions will swell the subscription to $2,000,000.

Gold Sent to Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 23.—Molson's Bank received in the last week over $900,000 in gold from three New-York banking institutions in compliance with the bank's demand on the New-York concerns for payment of their obligations in gold.

Two Millions from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Philadelphia banks are likely to contribute $2,000,000 to the gold reserve. Three-quarters of a million was subscribed this afternoon.

Boy Kills Another with His Fist.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Grover Hanson, nine years old, was killed yesterday by Harry Rudolph, aged eleven. The boys were playing tag, and a quarrel led Rudolph to hit Hanson in the stomach with his fist, killing him almost instantly.

MORE SINGLE TAXERS IN JAIL.

Five Now Behind the Bars in Dover, Del., and Others Volunteer.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—Samuel Melville and W. H. Kevan, single-tax speakers, were arrested at Dover last night for speaking on the streets without a permit. They were fined $10 and costs, in default of which they went to jail for thirty days. This makes five speakers now under arrest.

A. H. Stephenson, woolen merchant of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Brothers and Durand, of Dover, Del., were arrested several weeks ago and sent to the Dover jail for thirty days for making single-tax addresses on the public streets. About a month ago, in Dover, the authorities arrested Messrs. Stephens and Horan and committed them to jail for thirty days for preaching the single tax. Gov. Watson pardoned them, promising at that time to pardon others as fast as they were committed.

The single taxers applied to the Mayor and Council of Dover for permission to hold meetings on the public streets, but the Mayor and the Council have not seen fit to grant such permission. The single taxers have determined to insist upon the right of free speech by holding such meetings. It is now a case of open war between the single-tax advocates and the authorities of Dover. The single taxers declare that they will fill the Dover jail, and the advocates of Henry George's theory are volunteering from all parts of the country for this service.

They claim they are not violating any ordinance, creating no disturbance, nor impeding the streets, that the authorities are merely persecuting them because of their advocacy of the single tax, and they intend to push the fight to the bitter end. Other speakers will take the platform, among whom is a colored preacher, who declares his willingness to go to jail in order to sustain the right of free speech.

SHOCK FOR THE ACTING MAYOR.

Said to Have Jumped High When He Heard French Boat's Gun.

When Acting Mayor John Jeroloman and Secretary Job E. Hedges made their return visit to Admiral Maisonneuve and the officers of the French warship Dubourdieu Wednesday afternoon, the Acting Mayor received a shock.

The Acting Mayor and the secretary were met at the foot of West Forty-second Street by the Admiral's cutter, and were rowed to the side of the ship. It was just as the cutter got alongside the ship that the Acting Mayor was shocked.

Mr. Jeroloman was sitting in the stern of the cutter, and as he got ready to climb up the ship's ladder one of the ship's guns began to roar out the usual salute of thirteen guns.

When the gun gave out its first roar eye-witnesses declare that the Acting Mayor jumped so high into the air that but for the alertness of the officer who was in charge of the cutter he might have tumbled into the river.

Secretary Hedges is reported to be of the opinion that the Acting Mayor jumped at least ten feet. After this incident the Acting Mayor and the secretary went aboard the warship and were received royally. There is a story that some of the French sailors laughed when Mr. Jeroloman jumped, but that they did so very politely.

JAPANESE BANKERS IN THIS CITY.

Visit Some of the Interesting Places In and About Wall Street.

Gōjuro Nagasaki, agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, at 6 Wall Street, has been engaged for the past two days in showing a party of eminent Japanese financiers some of the interesting places in and about Wall Street.

The visitors are spending a few days in this city on their way to Europe. They are S. Hayahawa, private secretary to the Japanese Minister of Finance, Councilor of the Ministry of Finance, and Government Inspector of the Bank of Japan at Tokio; K. Sonoda, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, and T. Yamawoto, Chief Cashier of the Bank of Japan.

Each member of the party speaks English, and is well informed on general financial subjects. The visitors watched the operation of making exchanges in the Clearing House yesterday, and afterward inspected the new vaults of the association, under the guidance of Assistant Manager William J. Gilpin. Subsequently they called on Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, and were conducted over the Mutual Life Insurance Building by that gentleman.

FORGER FROM GERMANY CAUGHT.

Arrested by U. S. Marshals While Leaving the Steamer Spree.

Georg Grothausen, formerly bookkeeper for the firm of Brendel & Lowig, dealers in lamp fixtures, in Berlin, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard yesterday as he was leaving the steamship Spree, which had just arrived from Bremen. Grothausen is wanted by the Berlin authorities on a charge of having forged drafts and receipts to a considerable amount, the specified sums mentioned in the application for his extradition being 7,500 and 735 marks. He confessed his guilt when arraigned before United States Commissioner Lyman, and was committed to the custody of the Marshal, pending the arrival of extradition papers from Washington.

Counselor Dulon represented August Feigel, the German Consul General, who made the complaint.

Grothausen is a fine-looking young man, about thirty-two years of age, well educated, and evidently of the better class of Germans. He talked freely regarding the charges against him, when questioned, and intimated that bad company had caused his wrong-doing.

DIDN'T GET HIS BRAVERY MEDAL.

Rescued His Guidon, but Didn't Know His Country Had Honored Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 23.—Richard Beddows of 51 North High Street has just learned that he was awarded a medal many years ago for bravery at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 13, 1864.

Mr. Beddows is a member of Farnsworth Post, G. A. R. He is fifty-two years old. He applied a few weeks ago for a pension, and a Government clerk, in looking up his record, found that a bronze medal had been awarded him for bravery. The award was accompanied by the following statement:

"This soldier brought his guidon away in safety under a heavy fire, and after his horse became unmanageable from the bursting of a shell." The medal had not been forwarded to Mr. Beddows through some oversight or because his address was not known.

Mr. Beddows enlisted in the Thirty-fourth New-York Light Artillery in 1861. He passed muster, though he was but seventeen years of age. He served nearly four years.

Boy Drowned in a Well.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—Frederick Bolton, the four-year-old son of E. A. Bolton of 491 Central Avenue, East Orange, was drowned in a well in the back yard of his parents' residence to-day. A plumber, who had been repairing the well, went away, leaving the cover off. When the plumber returned he found the little fellow's body floating in the well.

West Point Cadet Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Cadet appointments to West Point are announced as follows: William C. Minnick, Bedford, Penn.; John E. Broth, alternate, Altoona, Penn.; Charles H. Ingalls, alternate, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Guy Kent, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Herbert J. Brees, alternate, Lorannie, Wyoming.

A CONVENTION CALLED

Sound Money Democrats to Put Up a Ticket.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE ACTS

Will Try to Keep the Democratic Organization True to Itself.

DELEGATES DEEPLY IN EARNEST

Representative Men from the West Consider the Situation and Decide on a Course.

THE EAST SENDS ITS ENCOURAGEMENT

Messages from All Over the Country Urge the Nomination of a Genuine Democratic Ticket.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The conference of sound-money Democrats at the Auditorium to-night decided to call a convention to put a genuine Democratic National ticket in the field.

The following resolution to that end was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that there should be a Democratic National Convention held, a Democratic platform enunciated, and a Democratic ticket nominated for the office of a President and a Vice President of the United States, said convention to be held not later than Sept. 2.

The resolution, which was offered by W. R. Shelby of Michigan, was unanimously adopted.

Matters of detail as to the call were left to a committee of one from each of the States represented, which the Chair was authorized to appoint. The committee will report at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, to which hour the conference adjourned.

Early in the meeting there was a clearly defined opposition to taking immediate action toward issuing the convention call, and a protracted debate ensued as to the details and mode of procedure. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, S. H. Holding of Ohio, and others advocated the holding of mass meetings in the States represented to take counsel with the people there, and to learn the strength of the sound-money Democrats who repudiate the platform and demand a third ticket.

Senator Vilas favored the selection of delegates to a National convention at these State mass meetings rather than at delegate conventions. Those who opposed immediate action did so on the ground that the delegates were individuals who had no authority to represent any one but themselves.

The Chicago platform was denounced as revolutionary, Anarchistic, Populistic, and un-Democratic to the core.

The committee of one from each State, appointed by the Chair in accordance with a resolution of Mr. Shelby, to arrange a plan for a convention, was as follows

Indiana, John R. Wilson; Iowa, Henry Vollmer; Ohio, S. H. Holding; Michigan, W. R. Shelby; Kentucky, George M. Davices; Missouri, L. C. Krauthoff; Wisconsin, Senator Vilas and Gen. Bragg; Illinois, Henry S. Robbins.

The various resolutions as to the best plan of procedure in issuing the call were referred to this committee to report.

The Kentucky delegation was divided as to the proper method to adopt in reaching the convention stage. Richard W. Knott strongly urged immediate action and the signing of a call to-night, while Mr. Davis wanted a more representative and better authorized conference of all States.

The sense of the majority, however, was that, although none of the delegates were authorized to act for city, county, or State, yet whatever the conference did would meet with the hearty indorsement of every sound-money Democrat in the land.

The conference was attended by representative Democrats from all over the Middle West, many of them men with National reputations as party leaders.

The following delegates were present:

KENTUCKY—Littleton Cook, Thomas W. Bullitt, W. B. Haldeman, R. W. Knott, A. J. Carroll, George M. Davis.

MISSOURI—Col. James O. Broadhead; F. W. Lehman, Henry J. Kent, Rollo Wells, St. Louis; L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City.

IOWA—Col. J. M. Martin, Marshalltown; W. Nat French, Davenport; Thomas Bowman, Council Bluffs; Mayor Henry Vollmer, F. W. Boynton, E. M. Sharon, Davenport.

WISCONSIN—Gen. E. S. Bragg, Senator William F. Vilas, Ellis B. Usher, ex-Chairman of the State Committee.

INDIANA—S. O. Pickens, ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, John R. Wilson, J. P. Frenzel, Judge John J. Dye, Allen W. Condult, Indianapolis.

NEBRASKA—Frederick W. Haughn.

OHIO—J. P. Lynn, S. P. Holding.

ILLINOIS—Henry S. Robbins, C. A. Ewing, John P. Hopkins, Linden Evans, Adam A. Goodrich, Judge Thomas A. Moran.

MICHIGAN—William R. Shelby, John C. Holt.

Gen. Bragg, who was Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation at Chicago, was chosen to preside over the conference. C. A. Ewing, Chairman of the Illinois Executive Committee, was elected Secretary. The first business done was the reading of a large number of letters and telegrams, showing that Eastern and other States were represented in spirit. Some of the telegrams were as follows:

Cambridgeport, Mass.—Sentiment in favor of a third ticket is rapidly developing here. I can promise you the support of influential Massachusetts Democrats. HENRY W. LAMB.

Boston—I look forward to the nomination of a Democrat on a Democratic platform. WILLIAM T. JENNEY.

Corsicana, Texas—Texas sound-money Democrats confide in the wisdom of your conference. If you call a National convention Texas will send delegates. Our State sound-money nominating convention will be held Aug. 25. RUFUS HARDY, Chairman.

Washington, D. C.—I have no doubt that the Eastern Democrats will take as great interest in a proper Democratic nomination as do the Western, and give them an earnest support. I think the name to be taken should be National Democrats. JAMES ECKELS.

La Crosse, Wis.—Impossible to be with you

Continued on Page 8.

HENRY C. PAYNE ILL.

Probable He Will Do Little Hard Work in the Campaign.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—It seems probable that Henry C. Payne, the National Committeeman from Wisconsin, who was expected to do a large share of the work in the campaign in the Western States, will have to retire from actual service on account of ill health.

Mr. Payne for a long time has been almost a physical wreck on account of overwork. He has had several severe fainting spells in recent years, and last Sunday morning had one in which he remained unconscious for an hour. He said yesterday:

"My health is not as good as I would like it to be, and I will have to take a rest for a few days. Nothing but continued ill health, however, will prevent me from continuing in the management of the Republican campaign in the West."

Will Ask Harrison to Make a Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—The Republican leaders in this State have decided to send a committee to New-York next month to ask Gen. Harrison to speak here Aug. 22 at a big meeting under the management of the local Republican organization. The regular campaign will be opened the Saturday following. Speaker Reed, Stephen B. Elkins, Congressman Dalzell, and Senator Frye will be invited to take part in the opening of the campaign.

BOSTON'S ANCIENTS RETURNING.

Britons Present a Farewell Address and Cheer Them Heartily.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The Cunard Line steamer Servia sailed to-day for Boston, having on board the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who arrived here July 7 on a visit to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and whose stay in this country was marked by extraordinary demonstrations of British friendship for the United States.

The departure of the American organization was made the occasion of a further manifestation of this feeling. A deputation from the Manchester Volunteers waited upon Col. Walker, the commander of the Boston company, and presented to him an address, to which he replied briefly, expressing his own and the company's thanks and appreciation of the many courtesies extended to them by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all with whom they had come in contact during their visit.

About 1,000 persons gathered to witness the departure of the Americans, and as the Servia steamed away they were cheered again and again.

GOT MRS. O'KEEFE'S SEVEN RINGS.

Thieves at Pleasure Bay Rob a City Broker and His Wife.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23.—John G. O'Keefe, a New-York broker occupying a cottage at Pleasure Bay, found his trousers in the sitting room when he went to dress this morning. His gold watch and chain were gone.

Mrs. O'Keefe found that her seven diamond rings which she had put on the dressing case were gone. They were valued at $700.

A window in the rear wall of the cottage was open.

$30,000 IN DIAMONDS STOLEN.

Taken from Mrs. Coogan's Room in a Narragansett Pier Hotel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—Diamonds valued at $30,000 were stolen from Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coogan's room, in the Mathewson House, at Narragansett Pier, some time to-day.

They were the property of Mrs. Coogan and were in a plush jewel casket in a trunk.

Mr. and Mrs. Coogan attended the hop at the Casino this evening. Mr. Coogan is a wealthy New-York real estate broker.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS NEAR TO DEATH.

The Famous Painter and Academician Suffers a Relapse.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir John Millais, President of the Royal Academy, who, on May 10, underwent the operation of tracheotomy and has since been under medical treatment with varying results, suffered a relapse to-day and is in a very critical condition.

Republican State Delegates.

SYRACUSE, July 23.—In the Second Assembly District the following delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention were elected to-day:

Delegates—Charles Listman, Syracuse; John L. Kyne, Dewitt; Robert Moore, Pompey; Jacob R. Hickok, Syracuse; James W. Larkin, Cicero; James M. Tillotson, Manlius.

Alternates—Richard Moss, Frank Gleason, Jacob Blint, Louis Schaffer, Lewis Bramer, and Fred A. Boland.

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., July 23.—The first Onondaga Assembly Convention, held here to-day, elected the following delegates to the Republican State Convention:

Delegates—F. R. Hazard, Edward Moir, W. J. Rogers, John L. Schultz, Dr. C. E. Heaton, and Charles C. Cole.

Alternates—Elmer J. Clark, F. W. Slocum, James R. Blanchard, William Y. Bliss, Elmer Van Benthuysen, and Willett T. Moss.

Cardinal Gibbons Sixty-two Years Old.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—A large number of telegrams of congratulation were forwarded to-day to Cardinal Gibbons, at Cape May, where his Eminence is taking a much-needed rest. The occasion was his sixty-second birthday. As is his custom, the Cardinal's natal day will be observed by a religious ceremonial alone, his callers being restricted to members of the clergy and a few personal friends. While at Cape May, his Eminence is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cockroft Thomas of Philadelphia. Mrs. Thomas is a sister of Archbishop Ryan. It is expected that the Cardinal will return to Baltimore on Saturday.

An Old Soldier Drops Dead.

A man about fifty years old, supposed from papers found in his possession to be John A. Nash, who served in the Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry, New-York, dropped dead on Lake Street, West Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Gilman was called to attend him, but he was past aid. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death. Besides the discharge papers found in his pockets, there were two pawn tickets, one in the name of Belger, and the other in the name of Gillett. The second was dated June 17, and was for a coat. The body was taken in charge by Undertaker George Sturzenegger of 581 Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights.

Savings Banks Curtailing Loans.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—Savings banks in New-Britain are curtailing their loans owing to the uncertain condition of monetary and political affairs. It is alleged that other savings banks in the State are considering the taking of similar action.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—In the United States court in St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday the Iowa anti-cigarette law, was declared unconstitutional, the grounds given for the decision being the same as in the liquor original package law.

—The brig D. A. Small of Provincetown arrived in New-Bedford, Mass., yesterday, having been absent sixteen months in the Atlantic Ocean. She took 850 barrels of sperm oil.

—John Pryle was hanged in the Crow Wing County jail at Brainerd, Minn., yesterday, Feb. 24 last he killed Andrew Peterson.

—Fire at 1,638-42 Lawrence Street, Denver, Wednesday damaged building and goods to the amount of $75,000. Insured.

—The plant of the Oskaloosa Packing Company was ruined by fire Wednesday. Loss, $30,000, with no insurance.

A VICTORY FOR BRYAN

He Will Receive the Populist Nomination

SENATOR ALLEN CHAIRMAN

The Straightouts Make a Hard Fight, but Are Outnumbered.

A LONG AND DISORDERLY SESSION

The Unionists Celebrate Their Triumph with Cheers, Songs, and Toots of Fish Horns.

FURTHER OPPOSITION NOT EXPECTED

Straightouts Probably Will Accept Their Defeat and Not Resort to Bolting the Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Bryan, the Populists' candidate of the Populist Convention at Chicago, will be the candidate of the convention of the Populists at St. Louis. That result was practically accomplished in the prolonged second session of the convention held to-day. Senator Jones, (Dem.,) and Senator Allen, (Pop.,) working together in the cause of Populism, have succeeded in linking the two parties together.

Democrats who vote for Bryan because he has been a Democrat, will know that the Populists, who despise ordinary Democrats heartily, would not have approved his nomination if he were not considered by them to be a better Populist than Democrat.

In three days the prospect for Bryan's nomination by the Populists has twice changed, or has appeared to change. It seemed inevitable Monday that he should secure a nomination and possibly the indorsement that Senator Jones prepared. The angry fight by the "middle-of-the-road" straightouts altered the outlook. Vehement Texans, full of opposition to a friendly alliance with the Democrats of their State, determined that there should be neither indorsement nor a nomination of a Populist chosen by Democrats. Jones's offer to give the Populists three representatives on the Bryan National Executive Committee was spurned as a dirty bribe, but the politicians craftily worked upon the fear of the delegates and, warning them that a refusal to nominate Bryan would divide the Populists, spending more than half of them to the Nebraska candidate, operated to weaken the "middle-of-the-road" resistance.

With the Populists it is party first, and they have been induced to consent to stamp Bryan's nomination with Populist approval, chiefly in order to preserve the party organization and perhaps to increase the party strength.

The test of strength between the advocates of alliance with the Bryan party and the Southern Populist demand for a straight ticket with another Populist than Bryan at its head, was made on the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which was forced to a vote by ex-Representative Lafe Pence, as a delegate from New-York, at about 8 o'clock, after the convention had been in session five hours and in almost constant disorder.

The advocates of Bryan's nomination chose Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska, an open Bryan man, as their candidate. The middle-of-the-road men selected James E. Campion of Maine to stand for the straightout Populists.

The opponents of any sort of fusion were confident that they would win. The roll call soon showed that they were mistaken, and when it was ended Senator Allen and the advocates of union between the Bryan party and the Populist Party had won by a majority of 194, in a total vote of 1,342.

The victory was now made complete by being made unanimous, but the Bryan Populists indulged in no such boisterous and prolonged demonstration of frenzied delight as that which was manifested by the Populists who had nominated Bryan at Chicago.

The straightouts will not bolt. They held a caucus to

with him were three other Populist Senators—Peffer, with his incredible whiskers flowing gaily in the hot air; Allen, intent upon bringing Bryan a winner through the convention, and Kyle of South Dakota. Gen. Field of Virginia, with a crutch, was also a distinguished guest. The Assistant Sergeant at Arms, whose shirt was so conspicuously dirty yesterday, was on hand, wearing the same shirt and the same thuggish manners that compelled notice yesterday. Even he was amused when the electric lights, that could not be aroused last night, were turned on, just as the Committee on Permanent Organization was completed and sent to a neighboring room to do its work.

A Wonderful Chairman.

Chairman Butler, posing again and again, quite ignorant of parliamentary procedure, exasperated a Rip Van Winkle of exceeding venerableness, a delegate from Staten Island, who called out in a high tone for recognition, by failing to notice the venerable man in order to allow an Oklahoma delegate to present, with an essay on the power of music in Populism, a singer who could not sing, but who bawled out some verses about the use of the "Roy-Engine X rays," as he called them, without producing any excitement among the delegates. Then a lady Populist, very energetic, very bold, sang without being musical, and with an excessive employment of the roof of her mouth in pronouncing her words, a song with the refrain:

Shoot the goldbugs, every one, Yankee Doodle Dandy.

Senator Butler ought to compile a book of his rulings in the convention for presentation to Speaker Reed, who would discover some new ideas in parliamentary practice. He was determined to let in delegates to the silver convention on their badges, and insisted that the convention could so order, until he learned that to make such an order would be to violate a contract with the Business Men's League when he refused to entertain the motion. He insisted that a motion was in order to declare it to be the sense of the convention that newspaper statements asserting the willingness of Populists to bolt if disappointed were slanders, and he refused to entertain a motion to table the proposition. Then he entertained a motion to table a motion to adjourn and declared carried the motion to table.

All this nonsense was consuming time, but the convention was making no progress. An irate delegate from Wisconsin, placed far off at the right, proposed to have repeaters supplied to reannounce all motions and decisions. This was first laughed down, and then declared out of order, the Chairman resolutely following up that decision by ruling out of order, as dilatory, a motion to adjourn. A motion for a recess was likewise declared to be out of order. The irritation of the delegates toward the Committee on Credentials was allayed by the statement of a member, that the report would be ready at 3 o'clock, and, after listening to another singer, who was introduced as "The Sweet Singer of Missouri," but who certainly would not be described as a sweet singer anywhere else, and afterward to a chorus of points of order from all parts of the hall, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

A Row Over Credentials.

The same incapacity for doing business that had been shown in preceding sessions characterized the second session to-day. The delegates still had the hall all to themselves, and there was no audience to blame for creating confusion. Beginning long after the hour set for resuming business, confusion reigned almost from the time Senator Butler thwacked the desk with his gavel.

When business at length was started, about the entire afternoon was spent in discussing the report of the Committee on Credentials. There had been contests in four States, but they involved no question of principle interesting or important. The rulings of Chairman Butler and Acting Chairman Washburn of Massachusetts were as funny as some of those already made by Senator Butler, and so utterly absurd and indefensible as to provoke in Senator Stewart, whose sense of humor is not easily touched, an uncontrollable inclination to laugh. Of points of order there was no end. Questions of privilege flew thick and fast.

In order to overcome the disadvantage incident to the use of a large hall, the "repeaters" proposed this morning were employed, so that there was the Chairman on the platform announcing motions and an Assistant Chairman half way down the floor, at right and left, repeating all propositions and all decisions by the Chair.

A Stubborn Contest.

The most stubbornly contested case was that from Illinois. The Committee on Credentials had seated delegates from Cook County who had been rejected by the State Committee and by the National Committee. Darrow, the lawyer who defended Debs, spoke for the majority report, and Jerry Simpson was the chief spokesman for the minority, that appeared to have all the argument. A roll call by States was necessary to settle the case. It was conducted in a bungling manner. Instead of taking the question by yeas and nays on the minority report, delegates voted for the majority report or for the minority report. The majority report prevailed by a vote of 965 to 642. This was not a test of the relative strength of the Bryan men and the advocates of a straight Populist ticket.

There was an interminable fuss about correcting the vote, another disorderly demonstration by dozens of men, who frantically insisted upon making points of order to vex the Chair, and much waste of time in applause of nothing in particular. At length the report of the majority was adopted, and after slight attention to the cases, the committee's report was about cleared up. A man from Wisconsin, who had been turned down, created a little breeze of excitement in arguing against his own exclusion by declaring that if seated he would vote for Bryan. The appeal created applause, but it did not save the appellant.

The Fight for Chairman.

Lafe Pence, evidently primed for the work, at 6:30 o'clock demanded the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Having obtained the floor, he cheekily declared that he would yield it to the Committee on Permanent Organization, and to none other. This extraordinary demand was upheld by the acting Chairman. It was laughable, but it brought the report, and along with its arrival Senator Allen made his appearance in a seat back of the Chairman's desk, as if he were confident that he would be a winner in the contest about to be precipitated.

Two distinct and tumultuous demonstrations followed the report of the majority, naming Senator Allen as permanent Chairman, and the proposition of the minority, offering James E. Campion of Maine as his opponent. Some of the signatures to the minority report were repudiated by the men whose names had been used, but that irregularity did not make a deep impression. The shouting for Campion was prolonged for a greater period than that for Allen, and the "middle-of-the-road" men copied the Bryan tactics at Chicago, organizing a walk around the hall with straight-ticket banners and the signposts for States, and it began to look as though the straight-outs were in the majority.

Darkness had about settled down over the hall when the roll-call was ordered. The confusion was frightful. Delegates were standing up in groups, canvassing the vote to be cast. Men from all parts of the hall were asking for information. The repeaters, shouting out statements passed from the desk, were aiding the Assistant Chairmen, mentors, and Sergeants at Arms, and they were dealing with men as crazy as any out of bedlam. Pestered by a tangle of motions, Chairman Butler was in a maze, not knowing what to say or how to proceed. Candles were brought in to light up the desks of some of the newspaper men. An announcement was made that the hall would have to be cleared before the electric lights could be lighted. Everything was at a standstill, when suddenly the arc light flashed up, and with a cheer the convention resumed balloting.

Wild Demonstration of Joy.

Allen's election was followed by another outburst of convention noise, with a parade of men about the hall, waving of hats, coats, and handkerchiefs, accompanied by howls, coyote calls, and the toots of a few fish horns that had been smuggled into the hall, and by a short, sharp, and exciting fist fight in front of the Chair between a Sergeant at Arms and a delegate. The band played and there was singing of "Marching Through Georgia" and "Old Hundred," which added to the din, but the chorus was not to be compared with that of the Republican Convention. Singing is not a well-worked Populist accomplishment.

Delegate Wilkins of California asked to have the election of Allen made unanimous. "The Middle-of-the-Road" men shouted "No" and "Never" so lustily that the motion was stranded. But Chairman Butler selected "Cyclone" Davis, the leader of the straight-outs, to be one of the committee to escort Allen to the chair. He accepted the task manfully, acknowledged he had been beaten in a fair fight, and presented the permanent Chairman in an affectionate little speech.

Chairman Allen spoke for two hours, and then the exhausted convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE CONVENTION AT WORK AGAIN

Morning Session Used Up in Waiting for Committee Reports—Entertained by the Band.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Populist Convention began its second day's work at 10:10 o'clock this morning. As soon as Temporary Chairman Butler had called the convention to order, he invited the Rev. Mr. Smith to pray. Mr. Smith prayed. "May harmony, unity, fraternity, and patriotism characterize all its proceedings to-day."

The Chairman called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, but that committee was unprepared to report. It was ordered that it have more time. The roll of States was called then for the names of the Committeemen on Organization, Resolutions, and Notification of Nominees. That operation was slow and occupied much time.

Took Off Their Coats and Vests.

While it was going on more of the delegates took advantage of the opportunity to lay aside their coats and vests, for the heat was oppressive, and most of them fanned themselves with palm fans, hats, and partially folded newspapers. The Kansas delegates were conspicuous by the use of fans emblazoned with the golden sunflower.

Among the persons on the platform was Jesse Harper of Kansas, who is said to have nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency at Chicago in 1860. Senator Stewart of Nevada also was on the platform, seated between Senators Allen of Nebraska and Kyle of South Dakota—all three strong advocates of the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall.

The only addition to the so-called decorations of the hall since yesterday was a somewhat novel design of the silver dollar of the future, printed on a strip of white muslin, which was hung over the balustrade to the gallery back of the stage. This stamp bore the heading "Independence, Freedom, and Prosperity."

The names of the proposed committeemen having all been sent in, the Permanent Organization Committee was requested by the Chairman to retire for consultation.

Middle-of-the-Road Enthusiasm.

While the call of committeemen was going on there was a sudden outburst of cheering all over the hall. It was caused by the irruption of a small party of Texas delegates, headed by two men bearing a banner inscribed "Middle of the Road; Straight Populist Ticket."

The majority of delegates arose and cheered and shouted and waved hats and fans, and the spectators in the gallery joined in the shouts and cheering.

From the gallery behind the stand a flight of blue cards descended, on which was printed a financial plank, proposed for the middle-of-the-road people by three of the Arkansas delegates—George M. Jackson, J. W. Rollison, and Isaac M. McCracker. This plank is in these words:

We demand a National Treasury note issued by the General Government receivable for all public dues and a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and loaned direct to the people through postal and other Governmental banks at cost, for the benefit of the people. And the purchase and coinage of such amount of gold and silver bullion, at the ratio of 16 to 1, as may be necessary to pay the debts of the Government, which are made payable in coin.

We demand that the volume of money shall speedily increase to an amount necessary to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

After half an hour's retirement of the Committee on Permanent Organization for consultation, a message was received from it, stating that committeemen from nine States were absent. The Chairman announced the fact to the convention, and requested the absentees to report immediately in the committee room.

The Committee on Platform, at 11:35 o'clock, left the convention to meet at the Lindell Hotel.

Welcome to Debs.

Eugene Debs entered the convention and was greeted with applause.

While the convention was waiting patiently for some committee to report, it was entertained by the band with a musical medley of National and popular airs, but, as usual, "Dixie" was the only tune that awoke enthusiasm.

A motion was made by Delegate Crawford of Kansas that the delegates to the silver convention be admitted on the presentation of their badges.

The motion was greeted with hisses and shouts of "No!" It was modified by making it apply only to the galleries, but the Sergeant at Arms interposed the objection that all the seats in the galleries were assigned on tickets issued, and that besides there were counterfeit badges out.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that it would violate the contract made with the business men of St. Louis. The ruling was applauded.

A motion was made for an inquiry as to why there was so much delay in presenting the report of the Committee on Organization, but a member of the committee said that the report was being typewritten, and would be presented as soon as possible.

Mr. Washburne of Massachusetts offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are all Populists and deprecate an attack which has appeared in some of the newspapers that there is a disposition on the part of any portion of this convention to refuse to abide by the action of the convention; therefore,

Resolved, That we repudiate all such utterances as a reflection upon the fidelity of the members of this convention to the People's Party.

Strong opposition developed to this motion on the part of delegates from the Southern States, and the point of order was made that, the convention not being permanently organized, it was out of order.

A Parliamentary Tangle.

This was followed by a number of motions, and the Chair became involved in a hopeless parliamentary tangle, from which he finally extricated himself by declaring the motion tabled.

A motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock met a similar fate, although it was stated that the Committee on Credentials would not be ready to report until that hour.

Other motions to take recess were voted down or ruled out of order in most eccentric fashion, without regard to parliamentary law, and then a song was given by a Mr. Phillips of Missouri, amid cries of "Louder" and "Sit down," and derisive cheers which drowned the singer's voice.

A motion to take a recess until 3 o'clock finally was successful, and the temporary Chairman at 12:45 declared the convention adjourned until that hour.

GETTING READY TO DO BUSINESS

Disposition of Contests and Election of Permanent Officers—Queer Parliamentary Tactics.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—When the convention reassembled, the Committee on Credentials was still unprepared to report, and the services of the band had to be called into requisition again to fill up the tedious time of waiting.

It was 3:30 o'clock when Chairman Butler called the convention to order, and stated that the Committee on Credentials was prepared to make a partial report. Thereupon, Mr. Wardell of California, Chairman of the committee, came to the stand and submitted a majority report, recommending that the delegates be recognized in all the uncontested cases; that in the cases of the first seven Illinois Congressional districts, both contestants and contestees be seated, with the right to cast half votes, and that, in the case of Colorado, the delegates known as the Patterson delegates, be seated and cast the full vote of the State. Minority reports, the Chairman stated, would be submitted in these cases.

That report for the admission of the delegates whose seats were uncontested was agreed to.

The Illinois Contest.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado said the reason why it was desired to take up the Colorado case first was because this was the only case where a whole State delegation was contested, and Colorado had forty-five good Populists who desired to be heard. The Colorado case was taken up, and a Kansas delegate moved that the Patterson delegates be seated.

Under a rule passed at the morning session, men were stationed in the hall to the right and left of the Chair to repeat in audible tones the various motions and questions, and this rather novel and eccentric mode of "repeating" was put in execution on this question.

A delegate made a protest against acting on the Colorado case until the minority report on that case could be presented to the convention. The minority report, he said, was not yet ready. The protest at first was of no avail, and it was ordered that discussion be confined to fifteen minutes for each side, but a little later Mr. Patterson, at the request of the delegations from Texas and Georgia, moved that the Colorado case be postponed for one hour, or until the minority report should be ready.

That motion was agreed to, and the Illinois case was taken up. The report of the majority declared that the Taylor delegates from Cook County, Ill., were not entitled to seats, and that the contestants were. The minority report was in favor of the Taylor delegates.

Mr. Moran of Nebraska moved the adoption of the minority report, and Mr. Denning of Virginia moved the adoption of the majority report. Fifteen minutes on each side was allowed for the discussion of the Illinois case—the question being first on the adoption of the minority report.

A "Certain Element" in Chicago.

Mr. Palmer of Illinois opened the discussion in support of the minority report and in favor of seating the Taylor delegates. The contestants, he said, did not represent the People's Party of Cook County, but represented a certain element in Chicago. He declared that the case had not been decided on its merits by the Committee on Credentials.

Some delegate intimated that the "certain element in Chicago" alluded to by Mr. Palmer was the anarchistic element, but Mr. Palmer disavowed making any such charge.

The majority report was defended by Mr. C. L. Darrow of Illinois, the lawyer who defended Debs. He said he would make no insinuations where he dared to state no facts. The case, he declared, had been considered carefully last night by the Committee on Credentials, and the decision of the committee was an honest and a fair one. No one had yet been heard to give a reason why that decision should not stand.

Jerry Simpson of Kansas spoke in favor of the minority report. He declared that the majority had made no decision as to the equities of the case, but had simply recommended to give both sets seats. That was not just. That was compromise. If the Taylor delegates were entitled to the seats, they should have them, and if the contestants were entitled to seats, they should have them.

Friendly to Both Sides.

The majority report was advocated by Mr. Norton of Chicago, although he said he was in the position of the preacher who, when asked why he did not preach sermons upon heaven, said, "Well, brethren, I have friends in both places, and do not want to say anything against them." So in this case both the contestants and contestees were his friends, and the best way was to seat both sets, as proposed, and give them half votes.

Mr. Maxwell, Chairman of the State Committee of Illinois, advocated the minority report and gave a sketch of the difficulty between the two factions in Cook County, saying that politics in Chicago was more peculiar than anywhere else on the American continent except in the City of New-York.

Mr. Haight of West Virginia, a member of the Committee on Credentials, defended the majority report and declared it the best thing that could be done for the Populist Party in the State of Illinois. The vote was then taken on the minority report, which declared that the Taylor delegates were entitled to the seats, the roll of States being called on the question.

The vote was taken in the most extraordinary manner. Instead of voting yea or nay on the question before them—the adoption of the minority report—most of the delegations voted upon both reports at the same time. In this hap-hazard way the sense of the convention was reached as follows:

For the minority report seating the Taylor delegates from Cook County, 642 votes.

For the majority report seating both delegations with a half vote to each delegate, 965 votes.

This result was announced by Mr. Washburn of Illinois, who had relieved Chairman Butler, amid a scene of great confusion. It was stated by the Chair, in reply to a question, that the Illinois delegations had voted on their own case, though no one had heard Illinois called. It was disclosed incidentally during the roll call that the vote of Louisiana had been increased by the Committee on Credentials from fifteen to thirty-two without any report being made in regard thereto.

Representation by States.

The roll call also gave public information for the first time of the number of votes assigned each State under the elastic rules of the convention. The voting strength of each State was as follows:

Alabama, 54; Arkansas, 23; California, 39; Colorado, 45; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 8; Florida, 9; Georgia, 61; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 54; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 27; Kansas, 92; Kentucky, 26; Louisiana, 32; Maine, 9; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 21; Michigan, 30; Minnesota, 37; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 38; Montana, 11; Nebraska 57; Nevada, not represented; New-Hampshire, 4; New-Jersey, 12; New-York, 44; North Carolina, 95; North Dakota, 12; Ohio, 49; Oregon, 14; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, not represented; South Dakota, 17; Tennessee, 77; Texas, 103; Utah, 5; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 53; Washington, 16; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 24; Wyoming, 7; Alaska and Arizona not represented; District of Columbia, 6; New-Mexico, 5; Oklahoma, 9; Indian Territory, 6.

An Illinois delegate challenged the tally, saying that he had kept a close count, and that the real result was 665 for the minority report and 642 for the majority report. He said the Illinois delegation demanded that the vote be verified, and the Chairman gave orders to that effect.

When the Secretary recapitulated the vote, some of the figures were found to have been changed from the original announcements, the Secretary stating that this had been done at the request of the delegations before the result was proclaimed.

"But you never announced to us," shouted a delegate.

The challenge eventually was withdrawn and the majority report was declared adopted, seating both delegations from Cook County. The vote having been announced, the Illinois delegates withdrew from consultation.

The next contest was that from the State of Missouri, but the contestants withdrew their claim.

Accused Him of Pettifogging.

The next contest was that from the State of Wisconsin. Five minutes was allowed to each side for the presentation of its case. Mr. Cole, the contestant, occupied the first five minutes, arguing his own side. The delegate, Henry Smith, was absent, and had given his proxy to Mr. Isaacs, in whose favor the Committee on Credentials reported.

Mr. Cole contended, however, that he being the alternate who had received the highest number of votes was entitled to the seat. He said the reason why the majority had voted against him was that he was for Bryan, and he promised, if admitted, that no matter how four of the five delegates from the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin voted, he would cast his vote for Bryan, and that 150,000 voters of Wisconsin also would vote for Bryan.

Robert Schilling of Wisconsin advocated the majority report, admitting Isaacs, and characterized the dragging of Mr. Ryan's name into the argument as mere pettifogging.

The minority report, to seat Cole instead of Isaacs, was voted down and the majority report, giving the seat to Isaacs, was adopted.

ALLEN PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Victory for the Advocates of Bryan's Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Lafe Pence, remarking that all the contests had been disposed of, said it was full time to have a permanent organization of the convention, and he moved that a special committee be appointed to wait on the Committee on Permanent Organization and ask it to report its action. Being informed that the committee was ready to report, Pence withdrew his motion and inquired where the committee was "at."

The report from the Committee on Permanent Organization was about to be presented when points of order were made that the Committee on Credentials had the right of way until its full report should be made. The Chairman overruled the points of order, and amid an uproar announced that Mr. Cox of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, had the floor. Mr. Cox recommended that Senator Allen of Nebraska be the permanent Chairman of the convention.

The minority report was then read, proposing James E. Campion of Maine for permanent Chairman. The mention of Campion's name brought cheers and applause from the adherents of the middle-of-the-road section of the convention.

Middle-of-the-Road Enthusiasm.

The excitement lasted for fully ten minutes, the guidons of Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, Texas, Tennessee, and other States and the middle-of-the-road banners being carried around in tumultuous procession in imitation of the scene in the Democratic Convention at Chicago when Bryan was nominated.

The names of the fourteen members of the committee signing the minority report were read to the convention. Among them was included the name of the committeeman from Illinois, and that gentleman rose and denounced it as unauthorized. The name was withdrawn from the minority report.

Mr. Brown of Massachusetts moved to lay on the table the majority and minority reports until after the adoption of rules by the convention. The question was put by Senator Butler, who had resumed the chair, and he decided that the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The convention then, at 7:15 o'clock, began to vote by States on the adoption of the majority report naming Allen for permanent Chairman. The utmost confusion prevailed.

It was twilight when the Clerk began to call the States, and with the prevalent turmoil and uproar that was a slow process. It was almost dark before the result of the voting in the first half dozen States was obtained, and it looked as if the vote could not be completed to-night and as if the convention would be compelled to adjourn on account of the absence of light. To the surprise of all, the electric current was turned on at 7:30 o'clock, and there was no more difficulty on account of darkness, although not half the arc lights in the building were in order.

The vote was announced at 8:05 o'clock as Allen, 758; Campion, 564; Donnelly, 1.

The detailed vote by States was as follows:

	Allen.	Campion.
Alabama	24¾	29¼
Arkansas	5	17
California	14	18
Colorado	45	..
*Connecticut	4	2
Florida	6	2
Georgia	2	59
Idaho	7	..
Illinois	34½	19½
Indiana	20	10
Iowa	29	9
Kansas	91	1
Kentucky	15½	9½
Louisiana	6 2-5	25 3-5
†Maine	1	4
Maryland	9	..
Massachusetts	11	8
Michigan	7	15
Minnesota	34	16
Mississippi	..	18
Missouri	1	37
Montana	11	..
Nebraska	57	..
New-Hampshire	..	4
New-Jersey	10	2
New-York	26	10
North Carolina	47½	47½
North Dakota	12	..
†Ohio	20	28
Oregon	8	5
Pennsylvania	33	3
Rhode Island	..	4
South Dakota	17	..
Tennessee	57½	19½
Texas	..	103
Utah	..	5
Vermont	2	1
Virginia	48	5
Washington	7	9
West Virginia	4 2-3	3 1-3
Wisconsin	15	10
Wyoming	3½	3½
Arizona	6	..
District of Columbia	6	..
New-Mexico	4	1
Oklahoma	4½	4½
Indian Territory	..	6
Total (official)	758	564

*One absent. †Three absent. ‡Donnelly, 1.

Bryan Men Shout.

As soon as the vote was announced the Bryan section of the convention broke out into a wild shout of triumph, delegates standing up and vociferating and waving hats and fans, and again a procession of guidon bearers took up the march through the convention hall, yelling demoniacally. The band took part in the performance with the strains of "Hail Columbia," and other patriotic airs.

This Bedlamitish uproar, which even the singing of the Doxology by a score of enthusiasts did not affect, lasted over ten minutes, and did not cease until after there were shouts for the police, caused by a dispute about seats among the members of the Illinois delegation.

Some degree of order was restored at 8:20 o'clock, when Mr. Watkins of California stepped to the platform and said that the Campion men, of whom he was one, had fought a grand fight, and had been "squarely whipped," and now he moved to make the nomination of Senator Allen unanimous. The motion was adopted with a shout.

A LONG TALK ABOUT GOLD BUGS.

Chairman Allen Frees His Mind and Tickles His Audience—He Is for Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Senator Allen was escorted to the chair by Lafe Pence, "Cyclone" Davis, and Ignatius Donnelly, and was greeted with cheers. He then addressed the convention. He returned thanks to the convention for its confidence and esteem. He said he would have preferred to act as a simple delegate, but it had been thought proper by a portion of the delegates to nominate him as permanent President, and he had consented, in perhaps an evil hour, that his name might be used.

They were all Populists, he said. He had read in a St. Louis paper yesterday—a paper supposed to be in the McKinley and gold-standard interest—that the Populist Convention was preparing to die, but if the editor of that paper had witnessed the soul-stirring scenes of patriotism in the convention to-night he must have changed his opinion.

Chains of Industrial Slavery.

Mr. Allen then remarked that during and after the Rebellion the gold power of Europe, aided by its agents in the United States, had fastened the chains of industrial slavery on the people of the United States, which it would take Americans a generation to strike off. It was a part of the mission of Populists to free the people from sectional prejudices. If any suspicion existed anywhere that there would be a bolt in the convention, it was a great mistake. Every delegation, from Maine to Texas, would bow to the will of the convention.

No doubt there was hope in Wall Street that this great convention would split to pieces, and that the People's Party would be absorbed in the Republican Party. Minions of Wall Street could have been found in St. Louis during the whole week. They had gone to the hotels at night wearing badges and falsely pretending to be delegates. These men were the purchased chattels of the British gold power.

When the convention should have spoken its will, when it should have named the next President of the United States [cheers] those creatures, who prowled around like jackals around a graveyard, would slip away without any fruit of victory on their part.

There were banners with the device, "Keep in the Middle of the Road." Mr. Allen said "Amen" to that. He not only wanted to keep in the middle of the road, but he wanted the Populists to take the whole of the road.

"We never want," Mr. Allen shouted, "to get in that stupid attitude where we stand so closely in the middle of the road that the procession would pass us. Let us put our men in the middle of the road. Let us put them on either side of the road, and let us grow so strong, so powerful, so numerous that we will force the two old parties into the field outside of the road."

McKinley and Napoleon.

Senator Allen paid his compliments to the Republican candidate for the Presidency, speaking of him as "the modern Napoleon, whose sole resemblance to the genuine Bonaparte was the fact that he wears a hat of the vintage of 120 years ago."

The great Napoleon had made mistakes in his Spanish and Russian campaigns, and had gone down at Waterloo before Wellington, who was not then famous as a General, but who was known afterward as the Iron Duke.

"What," asked Allen, "is to become of this simulated Napoleon, this Napoleon of Canton, Ohio?"

McKinley had made two mistakes also, one when he declared that happiness and relief could come to the people by doubling the tax on imported articles. According to the logic of the modern Napoleon, when one was carrying a burden of 200 pounds, the way to lessen that burden was to increase it to 400 pounds, and where one was paying an average tax of $2 a head, the way to lessen that burden was to increase it to $4.

The genuine Napoleon made a mistake when he met Wellington and the allied forces at Waterloo. "Somewhere in this broad land," Senator Allen continued, "either in the East, or in the South, or in the North, or on the great plains of the Northwest, is to be found a Wellington who will overthrow this modern Napoleon in November next."

Critical Time for Populists.

Senator Allen said the party was now at the most critical point in its history. Before he left Washington persons in official life there had asked him to use his influence to keep the Populists in the middle of the road. How did they become interested in Populists? What did they want the Populists to do—to promulgate a wild platform which would be the subject of ridicule?

"They want you," Mr. Allen said in answer to his own question, "to place upon that platform as a candidate for President a man who is willing to run for the empty honor of running with certain defeat staring him in the face. Yes, that is the way they want you to 'keep in the middle of the road.'"

Mr. Allen referred to "boodlers," with Mark Hanna's money in their pocket, hanging around the convention, and expressed his belief that this convention would place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President who would not be adjuncts to the success of the single gold standard upon either the Republican or Democratic ticket.

No mistake should be made.

Catechises the Convention.

"Do you want McKinley?" asked the Chairman, and loud cries of "No!" were raised. "Do you want more of Grover Cleveland? Do you want $263,000,000 more of gold bonds in times of peace? [A voice: "No, nor silver either."] Do you want Grover Cleveland and McKinley to be shoulder to shoulder in aid of the gold power?" [Mixed cries of "Yes!" and "No!"]

It was a little suspicious, Mr. Allen remarked, when Carlisle and John Sherman came together—a little suspicious when one saw the great and good Deacon Dana and Herr Most together—a little suspicious when "his Excellency Mr. Cleveland" said that upon the result of this convention might depend whether he would or would not become a candidate for a third term.

Continuing his catechism, Mr. Allen said: "Do you want income tax? ["Yes," and "No," and confusion.] Do you want men in executive office to appoint a few more Shirases upon the Supreme bench? [Loud cries of "No."] Do you want men in favor of Government ownership of railroads? ["Yes," and loud cheers.] If you had to take your choice between this and a man opposed to all these, which would you take? [Cries of "Bryan" and many expressions of dissent, one delegate shouting: "We don't want a Democrat."]

Continuing, Mr. Allen said:

Not Disposed to Dictate.

I am not advocating any choice for you to make. If by putting a third ticket in the field you would defeat free coinage; defeat the withdrawal of National bank notes; defeat Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, defeat the income tax, and fasten on the people gold monometallism and high taxes for ten years to come, would you do it? [A voice: "Bryan!"] It is your choice to make—not mine.

When I go back to Nebraska I want to be able to say that all of those great doctrines which we have preached for years are now made possible by your action. I do not want to have to say that the Populist Party was stupid, was blind, kept in the middle of the road, and missed its opportunity.

In some further remarks Senator Allen was interrupted by questions from a critic in the gallery as to a former speech, which brought down cries of disapproval from delegates on the floor and which seemed to give some annoyance to the Senator. When he resumed his speech, he touched on the necessity of yielding in deference to the majority. It was said, he remarked, that the Populists knew nothing, that they did not know enough to hold their convention.

"We will fool them this time," somebody shouted, and to this Mr. Allen replied:

Yes, we will fool them; we will stand together whether we know much or little. We may not be equipped with the intellect of some of them, but we are equipped with better hearts. Mr. Whitney and Gov. Hill and Senator Smith went to Chicago on a campaign of education, but they went back with it unopened. It is unknown whether that education was embraced in barrels or in boxes.

Campaign of Education.

We are to have a campaign of education this Fall, and some say that it will cost $5,000,000 to carry the election for McKinley and Hobart. They think they can buy you. (Voices, "They cannot.")

Senator Allen then expressed the opinion that he had entertained the convention sufficiently, and asked "What is your pleasure?"

Senator Butler moved the appointment of a committee of twenty-five delegates to confer to-night or to-morrow morning with a Conference Committee of the silver convention, whose "honored President" now occupies a seat on the platform. (Shouts of "No! No! Adjourn.")

Mr. Branch of Georgia moved to lay the motion on the table. That motion was voted down, and Senator Butler's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Burnham of Iowa offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each State to consider and report in what manner the People's Party can co-operate with other parties on the question of free coinage of silver. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

The report of the Committee on Rules was presented and read, but without acting on it the convention at 10:08 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

TWO PLANKS IN READINESS

Indorsement of the Chicago Free-Silver Declaration—A Demand for Direct Legislation.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The sub-committee of the Populists' Committee on Resolutions, appointed this morning by Chairman Weaver to prepare a platform, was in session all the afternoon and until late in the evening. Many of the proposed planks caused considerable discussion and some opposition among those disposed to insist upon a radical declaration of principles. Especially was this the case in respect to the financial plank.

"Gen." Coxey of Ohio, reinforced by Jerome C. Kearby of Texas, urged the adoption of Coxey's non-interest-bearing bond scheme, but they were outvoted. They declared their intention of submitting a minority report to the full committee. Gen. Weaver, Chairman of the committee, stated that the platform would be better than that adopted at Omaha, and would omit the radicalism that found expression in that deliverance.

The various sub-committees met late to-night for the purpose of putting their planks into a harmonious whole. The preamble will reaffirm the declarations of the Omaha platform. The financial plank, as reported to the full committee, and as it will be reported to the convention to-morrow, is as follows:

First—We demand a National currency, safe and sound, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and receivable for all debts due the Government, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, and that without awaiting the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of the circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country, and to restore the level of prices, labor, and production, and thereby re-establish the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Fourth—We denounce the Democratic and Republican policies that seek to enslave our people by the issuance of interest-bearing bonds. Such bonds to be sold on English and foreign markets, and steadfastly adhere to an American policy that will produce revenues sufficient to maintain legitimate and economical expenses.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the Government in payment of its obligations shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which it shall pay them, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

Seventh—We demand a proper income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

The direct legislation plank is as follows:

We hold that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and in order that the consent of the governed may be ascertained, are in favor of direct legislation under proper Constitutional safeguards so that the citizens shall have the right of initiating, framing, and proposing laws, and of compelling the submission thereof, and of all important laws, whether proposed by National, State, or local Legislatures, to a direct vote of the people for their approval or rejection.

The preamble was discussed in committee for upward of an hour. A number of propositions were submitted, and it required careful generalship on the part of Gen. Weaver, the committee's leading spirit, to weld this mass of raw material into a prelude that was neither too long nor too radical. This preamble will reaffirm the adherence of the convention to the principles of the People's Party as enunciated at Omaha July 4, 1892; will declare that the two old parties have brought the country to financial ruin; calls attention to the fact that four years ago the Populists predicted the complete surrender of the Government to corporate power, a condition which is now apparent to all.

It further states that, "while as a Nation we claim to have political power, we must regain our financial prestige before we assume our place as a free and independent Nation." It also declares that

TRAVEL WITH A FRIEND

Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria, and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of ill-laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents, and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness, and biliousness.

European money changers have shaped legislation and been more potent than the voice of the American people; that executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt Legislatures and defeat the will of the people; that plutocracy has been thereby enthroned on the ruins of the Democracy. The preamble concludes with a recommendation for the adoption of the platform submitted, to the end that the Government of the fathers may be restored and the welfare of the country and of posterity may be secured.

Carl Brown Comes to the Front.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Carl Brown, Coxey's son-in-law, was added to-day to the Committee on Resolutions as a representative of the District of Columbia. Other additions were: Florida—F. H. Lytle; Georgia—J. K. Hines; Nevada—J. P. McCulough; New-York—C. R. White; Rhode Island—Bartholomew Vallette; Utah—W. H. Lawrence; Vermont—Miles F. Baker; Arizona—A. H. Moon.

TALKS LIKE A REAL POPULIST.

George Fred Williams Makes a Speech in New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 23.—The opening Democratic rally in this city was held in Mechanics' Hall last evening. Dennis O'Connor of the City Committee presided. Addresses were made by J. H. Oberley of Concord, J. J. Doyle of Nashua, and George Fred Williams. Mr. Williams in his speech said:

We have had a few years of Democratic apathy. Free silver is only one of the issues of the day. The Chicago Convention has given, instead of a silent candidate, a lion of the prairie. Its platform is a good one and calculated to give strength to the Democratic Party.

The bolting papers are governed by the very evil we attack—the money monopolists. Better papers will take their places. The attitude of the subsidized papers is not the real sentiment of New-England. We are called the party of repudiation because we propose to put a stop to a monetary system which allows the bankers of Wall Street to control the United States Treasury.

The movement headed by Bryan will honor every dollar of our obligations. The time has come when other countries cannot ignore the monetary conditions of the United States. It lies with the money monarchs to recognize the law when it shall be made to uphold the ratio of 16 to 1.

I have made up my mind to indorse the free coinage of silver whether at a parity or not. In either event it will be good for the country.

I believe that the mills of New-England will run full time until their customers are able to buy.

Free coinage in this country means that thousands of millions of bank, railroad, municipal, State, and county bonds will be turned, by the use of silver money, into ordinary trade. It is not true that it means repudiation of a single debt. I am confident that the silver dollar will be maintained by the world after this country begins coinage at 16 to 1.

Mr. Williams's speech seemed to please his audience.

CONDITION OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Reports of the Physicians Say that He Continues to Improve.

The reports yesterday from the physicians attending Cornelius Vanderbilt testified to the continued improvement of the patient

ing recognized, he said: "We are not going to Germany for voters, and the gentleman is out of order in his statement."

The Chairman—The point is not well taken.

There was much confusion in the hall, many of the delegates being opposed to the speaker's views. Mr. Cole was compelled to suspend, and the convention at 12:45 took a recess until 2:30 P. M.

THE CONVENTION POLLED.

Republican Bolters Prove to be Largely in the Majority.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The afternoon session developed little of interest. There were present fewer delegates and more ladies than in the morning. Many delegates, unable or unwilling longer to bear the expense of remaining in the city, had already gone home. During the session the desire to get away was manifested frequently, and it was with difficulty that the convention could be kept together until to-morrow. A number of speeches were made. "Coin" Harvey refused to speak on the ground of physical weakness.

An effort was made to have a call of the States by the terms of the motion of Mr. Strong of Illinois, agreed to at the morning session, to show the previous political affiliations of the delegates. Much objection was made, however, on the ground that delegations were not full, and a delegate from Missouri moved as an amendment that the results of the poll be handed the Secretary of the convention, and by him announced to-morrow, but it was lost, and the roll call was ordered.

The poll as it was reported showed that one Arkansan, who was a former Republican, now is an ardent Bryan supporter. California reported 35 bolters from Republicanism to Bryanism, Colorado 54, Illinois 36, Indiana 16, Iowa 21, Kansas 42, Michigan 16, Minnesota 27, Missouri 40, Montana 6, Nebraska 35, Nevada 9, New-Jersey 3, North Dakota 6, Ohio 5, Oregon 10, Pennsylvania 40, South Dakota 15, Utah 2, Virginia 20, Washington 17, Wisconsin 9, Arizona 2, Indian Territory 4, District of Columbia 4; total, 496.

The other former affiliations were reported to be: Independents 12, Nationalist 1, Greenbacker 1, Prohibitionists 9, Populists 47, and Democrats 135.

The announcement was received with applause.

Mr. Hawthorne of Minnesota offered the following resolution, which, after reading, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Committees of the Silver, Democratic, and People's Parties be requested to refer to and designate the Bryan and Sewall silver ticket, whenever practicable, as the "American Union Ticket."

An extract from a speech by Mr. Blaine made several years ago was read by the Secretary. In it Mr. Blaine declared for the remonetization and free coinage of silver.

A resolution offered by Mr. Doniphan of Missouri, that no candidate for Congress be voted for unless he be in favor of free coinage of silver was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Strong of Illinois offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Whereas, The false accusation is so frequently made that those who demand the restoration of the silver dollar to its place as equal to the gold dollar as a debt payer under our flag are not patriotic in the defense of our National honor;

Resolved, That to all those who were formerly true to the old flag, and who risked their lives at sea or on land, who are present as delegates to this National Silver Convention, be required to stand on their feet until their number is counted.

While the veterans were on their feet, a Confederate veteran, Gen. McIver, occasioned much enthusiasm by grasping the hand of L. F. Dow, a Union soldier, and proclaiming that the former enemies were reunited, "and may they ever remain so against the gold forces of the country," he added.

Mr. St. John of New-York moved that when the convention adjourn it be until 10 o'clock to-morrow. An amendment was moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Shinn made a plea for the expedition of business, that the work of the convention might be finished to-day. Delegates were leaving the city because they could remain no longer, and adjournment until to-morrow might not find enough delegates to do business.

Several gentlemen made urgent speeches for delay, in order that the Conference Committee might have time to perform its duty.

Mr. Doud of Missouri hoped that the convention, having appointed a Committee on Conference, would not stultify itself by adjourning until the Populist Convention had an opportunity to perfect arrangements for the conference asked for. Several of the speakers said they were willing to remain here until the 1st of November, if necessary to accomplish their purpose.

Mr. Little of Kansas said that the Populist delegation from his State advised him that if the Silver Convention wanted to help the Bryan movement in that convention it would nominate him and Sewall, and he thought that should be done to-day.

Mr. St John urged the adoption of his motion. This convention had appointed a Committee on Conference, and he hoped that it would not insult the Populist Convention by declaring itself upon the matter in conference.

After further discussion, the amendment to meet at 8 o'clock to-night was lost—146 to 151. A vote by States was denied, and the motion of Mr. St. John was declared to have been carried, amid applause. Accordingly, when the convention adjourned this afternoon it was until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PLATFORM AND ADDRESS.

A Single Declaration for Free Coinage with Profuse Remarks.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Committee on Resolutions of the Silver Convention completed its work this afternoon by adopting the platform and address to the people which had been prepared by the sub-committee. The platform and address are as follows:

The National Silver Party of America, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

First—The paramount issue at this time in the United States indisputably is the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, Government currency (and an American policy) on the other.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the Constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver, into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private, and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal tender quality of any kind of money by private contract.

We hold that the power to control and regulate the paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and, hence, that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only, and should be a legal tender.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present Treasury policy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the creditor.

The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power, and lowering all prices measured by that standard, and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen, upon an average, nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all forms of property.

This fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, prostrating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centres. In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country, within the last two years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, has been loaded down with $262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal.

It stands confessed that the gold standard can be only upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European and even below the Asiatic level, to enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor, and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself. The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is over-production—that we have produced so much that it made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm, and throw a multitude of people out of employment; a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened, and absolutely without hope for the future.

We affirm to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as over-production, and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens remaining half-clothed and half-fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life.

Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver; not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a dishonest and unsound standard, appreciated 100 per cent. in purchasing power and no appreciation in debt-paying power, and to the end, further, that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver, an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome.

We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to hold in abeyance all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear, to sunder, if need be, all former party affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power, a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of our desires and efforts we invoke the aid of all patriotic American citizens and the gracious favor of Divine Providence.

Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago Convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American Bimetallic Party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending campaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this convention nominate William J. Bryan of Nebraska for President and Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice President.

The question as to who should present the paper to the convention excited quite a discussion. Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio favored having some Republican present it. He suggested Representative Towne of Minnesota, a man who had walked out of the Republican Convention when it declared for gold. Mr. Irwin of Minnesota was next named.

After the discussion had proceeded for some time, a member of the Resolutions Committee, rising to a point of order, said that, as Senator Jones of Nevada was the Chairman of the committee, he should present its report. W. H. Harvey of Illinois opposed Senator Jones, because he came from a silver State. A selection of a man from such a section he regarded as bad policy.

The opposition of Mr. Harvey and several others to Senator Jones brought the Senator to his feet. He said that he had never pushed himself forward, and did not intend to do so now. If it would add a single vote to have some one else present the report he hoped that such a course would be adopted.

C. R. Scott of Nevada said that he had been selected by the sub-committee to make the report. He was now "out of it" and would not present the report under any circumstances.

It was finally agreed to have Senator Jones present the report and designate some one to read it.

GOV. GRIGGS ON HORSEBACK.

A Novelty in the Review of New-Jersey Troops in Camp.

SEAGIRT, N. J., July 23.—Governor's Day at the State camp was a great success. The troops went through their drills and the review in good form, and the reception to Gov. Griggs this evening was a pleasant affair.

The day opened hot and clear, and the men were up early, but the Governor was before them, and the earliest risers found him sitting on the piazza on the cottage enjoying the sea breeze.

The ground was in good condition, the rain having evaporated, leaving the turf in excellent shape. The routine work was taken up, and whenever possible the commanding officers worked in a drill or two in order to have the men up to the highest standard of proficiency when they would pass under the eye of the commanding chief of the afternoon.

Excursionists from Elizabeth, New-Brunswick, Rahway, Trenton, Somerville, Camden, and Cape May began to arrive at 10:30 o'clock. A large party of prominent State officials and military men came down from Newark, and the officers of the First Brigade were entertained during the day by Gen. Sewall and his staff.

The Second Troop during the afternoon drilled on the field. The horses were in excellent condition, and the evolutions were creditably performed. The members of the crack First Troop were present in large numbers, and were interested observers of the work of their ambitious rivals from Red Bank. The officers of the First Troop spoke very highly of the work of the Second after the drill.

The review took place at 4:30. Gov. Griggs and staff and Gen. Sewall and staff, all mounted, were on the field. The review was witnessed by the largest crowd that had ever visited Sea Girt. His appearance on horseback was something of an innovation, as New-Jersey's Governors usually review the troops from a carriage. As the Governor and his staff moved about the field they were cheered by the spectators. The review lasted an hour. At its close the troops were dismissed.

The reception was held at the clubhouse. The guests were received by Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Mrs. Henry A. Potter, Mrs. Joseph W. Plume, Miss Susie Dryden, Miss Mary Bloomfield, and Miss Grace Spencer.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN DROWNED.

Floated Ashore at Far Rockaway—Is Believed They Were Brothers.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 23.—The bodies of two young men, who, it is thought, were brothers, and possibly twins, were found at Rockaway Point this evening. The men were about 5 feet 5 inches in height and twenty years old. Each weighed about 125 pounds. They were dressed alike, wearing dark trousers and vests, outing shirts, and knit underclothing. A green flat-bottomed boat, with the name O'Neil painted on it, floated ashore to-day near where the bodies were afterward found. No one has recognized the dead men. Neither had on a coat, and both were barefooted. A silver watch on one body had stopped at 11 o'clock. The only other article in the clothing was a small looking-glass. The bodies were taken to Coroner Combs's morgue, at Innwood.

HANGED WHILE TRYING TO SWING.

Little Thomas Ryan Choked to Death in Playing with His Brother.

HARRISON, N. Y., July 23.—Thomas Ryan, nine years old, was caught in the ropes of a swing to-day, and choken so badly that he died from the effects. His family lives about a half-mile from Harrison.

He went on the porch to-day to play in the swing with his brother, who is only four. In some unknown manner he got his neck entangled in the rope, and was so terribly choken that he died soon after being taken out. When he was found, he was unconscious, and the physicians could not restore him.

Rank Growth and Fruitless.

Washington Letter to The Boston Transcript.

In relation to the greatness that has come upon him, Bryan has not been more happily hit off, I think, than by a wealthy Washingtonian I heard discussing the matter. "I do not think Bryan's nomination," said he, "is the result of anything in himself so much as it is the accident of experiments with an untried soil. It makes me think of when the reclaimed flats of the Potomac were thrown up for planting. The Park Commissioner has told me the quandary he was in to know what kind of seed to put there. He tried all kinds. The foulness of the soil killed most of them. Corn came up, but was all stalk; buckwheat grew to an enormous height, but the grain was sour. Finally, in despair, they planted sunflowers, and they were perfect. They thrived and grew at the expense of every weed about them. The difficulty was solved, and by the same token, hope of a profitable harvest was abandoned. The sunflowers remain the sole glory of the flats, and, by a similar experiment with the Populistic soil of society, we have a sunflower candidate in Bryan."

Transport La Drome at Boston.

BOSTON, July 23.—The French transport La Drome, Lieut. Commander Poncelet, arrived in port early this morning and anchored off the flats, where she attracted considerable attention.

She left Brest, France, thirty-six days ago in the interest of the French Bureau of Navigation to obtain soundings across the western ocean as far as Cape Cod for scientific purposes. The passage was necessarily a slow one, owing to the vessel's mission, and severe weather was encountered. La Drome will remain in port until about Aug. 3, when she will sail on her return trip to Brest.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, &c. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

D. M. GILMORE CONVICTED

FOUND GUILTY OF STEALING A CASE OF CIGARETTES.

City Magistrate Crane Denies that He Was Told that the Prisoner Had Confessed—Many Words Between the Recorder and J. W. McLaughlin—Capt. O'Brien Says He Told Detective Boyle to Tell the Magistrate About the Confession.

David M. Gilmore, alias Daniel M. Golden, was convicted of robbery yesterday and was remanded until Monday for sentence. The charge against him was that he stole a case of cigarettes valued at $86 from a car of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken, N. J., on Feb. 7, and sold it in this city.

City Magistrate Crane testified that Detective Boyle told him after he had discharged Gilmore that the prisoner had not made a confession. He had been called on Wednesday by J. W. McLaughlin, counsel for the defense, but the Recorder had then refused to let him testify. At that time both sides closed, and Mr. McLaughlin began to sum up. The Assistant District Attorney consented yesterday to let the Magistrate testify.

Juror No. 12, George W. Palmer, kept the Court waiting half an hour yesterday. When the trial was resumed Assistant District Attorney Osborne called Magistrate Crane to the witness stand, and said he would consent to let him testify.

Counsel for the defense said that was a very queer way of conducting a trial, the calling of witnesses after both sides had closed. He objected to such procedure.

Recorder Goff seemed to be in an ill humor, and told the counsel not to be foolish, but to go ahead and ask questions.

Mr. McLaughlin took an exception to the Recorder's ruling. The Recorder then directed him to ask Magistrate Crane about that alleged confession.

"I object to your Honor ordering or directing me to ask a question," exclaimed Mr. McLaughlin.

"Are you going to put that question to this witness?" demanded the Recorder, who was considerably irritated.

"I do not think I am called upon to tell the Court what questions I am going to ask," replied the lawyer.

The Recorder then waved his hand toward Magistrate Crane, who stepped down from the witness chair.

Mr. McLaughlin took a number of exceptions to the Recorder's rulings, and then recalled Detective Boyle, who arrested Gilmore, and who testified. Boyle was asked if anything was said in the police court about a confession of guilt by Gilmore when he was discharged by Magistrate Crane.

"Yes," said the witness. "Gilmore said to me: 'I knew the thing was crooked, but you can't blame a man for making a dollar.' I told this to Magistrate Crane, but he discharged the man."

Boyle stepped down and Magistrate Crane was again called. Mr. McLaughlin asked him a number of questions about the alleged confession, but the Recorder would not allow the witness to answer.

"Put the question yourself," exclaimed Mr. McLaughlin, "if your Honor does not like the way I put it."

The Recorder declined.

There was another wrangle, and Magistrate Crane said, somewhat hotly:

"I do not care to testify unless I am allowed to speak in my own way."

This was finally allowed, and Magistrate Crane said:

"I received a communication from Capt. O'Brien, Chief of the Detective Bureau, complaining that I had discharged a self-confessed thief. I called up Detective Boyle and he denied to me that Gilmore had confessed.

The Magistrate stepped down and Capt. Stephen O'Brien, Chief of the Detective Bureau, took the stand and testified that Gilmore confessed to him at Police Headquarters. This was after he had promised Gilmore immunity. He instructed Detective Boyle to inform Magistrate Crane about the confession.

Capt. O'Brien said that he did not make any formal charges against Magistrate Crane, nor did he know, of his own knowledge, whether President Roosevelt wrote to Mayor Strong asking to have the Magistrate removed.

Both sides then closed the case, and Mr. McLaughlin began to sum up again.

Recorder Goff, in charging the jury, said the prosecution had shown strong evidence that the accused had committed the crime, and that evidence had not been contradicted. He declined to charge that the law declared that if a defendant did not take the stand in his own behalf that fact did not operate against him.

After being out an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Mr. McLaughlin asked until Tuesday to prepare a motion for a new trial. The Recorder gave him until Monday, and the convicted man was remanded until that day for sentence. The maximum punishment is ten years' imprisonment.

DENIAL BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

Says He Did Not Ask for Magistrate Crane's Removal.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt emphatically denied yesterday morning that he ever wrote a letter to Mayor Strong requesting him to remove Magistrate Crane, as stated on Wednesday by J. W. McLaughlin, counsel for the defense in the trial of David M. Gilmore for robbery.

When his attention was called to this denial, Mr. McLaughlin said:

I do not see how Commissioner Roosevelt can deny writing that letter, for it is on file in the Mayor's office, and Magistrate Crane has a copy of it. Mr. Crane showed me the copy, and I read it. The letter charges that, on the statements of Detective Boyle and Capt. O'Brien, Magistrate Crane discharged a self-confessed thief. President Roosevelt complains that in the face of such evidence, the Magistrate was responsible for a miscarriage of justice and hampered the Police Department in suppressing crime. He suggests that the Mayor take steps to stop such maladministration. In effect, Roosevelt wanted the Mayor to remove Magistrate Crane. On an inquiry by the Mayor, Magistrate Crane showed that Commissioner Roosevelt had been proceeding on misinformation.

Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary, said, in speaking of Mr. McLaughlin's statement, that charges had been filed at the Mayor's office against Magistrate Crane: "If charges were drawn, they would not be sent here for the very good reason that the Mayor has no power to remove a City Magistrate. I have not heard of any charges against Magistrate Crane."

MR. EUSTIS VISITS GRAY GABLES.

The Ambassador Pays His Respects to the President.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 23.—The President has remained at home nearly all day. He drove over to the station just before noon to meet Ambassador Eustis, who called to pay his respects to the President.

Ambassador Eustis took lunch with the President and family, and afterward took a train to Falmouth, where he called on Secretary of State Olney. Mr. Eustis took the late afternoon train for Boston, and thence will go to Beverly, where he will spend the Summer. Secretary Olney accompanied him as far as Boston.

Don M. Dickinson is still at Gray Gables, and this afternoon, in company with Mrs. Cleveland and others of the family, sailed over to Marion and called on his partner, Private Secretary Thurber, and Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and returned late in the evening. Mr. Dickinson expects to return home to-morrow. There have been no other callers at Gray Gables to-day.

College Point Police Captain Dead.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., July 23.—George Seibert, Captain of Police of this place, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon after a lingering illness. He was fifty-eight years old and had lived here all his life.

Rear Admiral Clitz Goes Out.

Rear Admiral Clitz took a walk along the Boulevard with his physician, Dr. Bullock, yesterday. His restoration to health is now regarded as certain, but he has much yet to recover in strength.

HOUSEKEEPER WAS UNCONSCIOUS

Found by Police with Wound Over Eye in a Fifth Avenue House.

Capt. John H. Grant of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station and four detectives are trying to learn how the housekeeper for James P. Kernochan at 824 Fifth Avenue, whose name is unknown to the police at present, but who is sixty years old, came to be found in an unconscious condition in the house last night with a severe wound over the left eye.

Mr. Kernochan's family is at present in Newport, and the woman housekeeper looks after the city residence. It is one of the duties of James Lafferty, a watchman, to see the housekeeper every night before she retires. He usually sees her at the basement door or sitting on the stoop.

When Lafferty made his first round he did not see the housekeeper in her accustomed place, and at 10 o'clock, when she did not make her appearance he became alarmed and notified Policeman Michaels of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, who had that post. They tried to gain an entrance through the iron gate leading to the basement door. They were compelled, however, to get through the next house, climb over the back fence, and force open the two back basement doors of the Kernochan residence.

Going through the hallway of the basement floor they stumbled over the body of the housekeeper. They lit the gas and discovered that the woman had a severe wound over the left eye, and that she was unconscious.

An ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital was summoned and the housekeeper was taken to that institution. It was said at midnight at the hospital that the woman had not regained consciousness.

Capt. Grant believes that the housekeeper was injured by falling down stairs as she was coming from her room early in the morning. Milk and other things delivered early in the morning were found unremoved from the areaway.

FILLEY DEFEATED AT SPRINGFIELD

Missouri Republicans Nominate Robert E. Lewis for Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 23.—After a struggle lasting all day and until late this evening in the Republican State Convention, Robert E. Lewis of Henry County was nominated for Governor.

This is generally considered a serious defeat for the faction headed by Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis, who has so long been a leader in this State. After Mr. Lewis had been nominated the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

FIRE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Forty-one Women in the Blazing Portion of the Building.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—Fire destroyed the entire east wing of the Marion County poorhouse to-day.

Forty-one women were in the wing when the fire was discovered in the attic by Lida Stevenson, aged twenty-one, who is suspected of having applied the match. She is an inmate, and has given them much trouble. She seems at times to be partially demented.

All of the inmates were removed from danger.

FRANCE'S LATEST CONQUEST.

Affairs in Madagascar Are in a Most Unsatisfactory Condition.

Paris Dispatch to The London News.

The latest news from Madagascar is as bad as can be. There is hardly room for doubt that the French are hated by the Hovas, and even more so by the other races, who believed they had come to make them independent. A Hova Prince has been convicted of wholesale robbery of firearms from the Arsenal of Antananarivo, while, perhaps, in connection with this robbery, parties of natives were reported to be assembling together in the north of Imerina. The Resident General has decreed a state of siege in all districts occupied by the rebels.

Of course, it is hard to judge of things at a distance, but the State of Madagascar seems to parallel that of Matabeleland. A plot has been discovered at Manangarez. The Hovas were only waiting for the French troops to leave for Fianarantsoa to massacre all the Europeans and loot their houses. Among the ringleaders were the Hova Vice Governor and several Hova officers. They were arrested by order of the Resident and led under escort to the capital where they will be ocurt-martialed and presumably shot.

At Manaujara the little garrison narrowly escaped being massacred on April 29. The Resident, M. Ponty, informed of the plot, ordered the arrest of the Hova Deputy Commander and three other native officials. One of them confessed that on that same night, at about 11 o'clock, bugles would be sounded at the four corners of the town. This was to be the signal. Picked men were to break into the soldiers' cabins, strangle them, and throw them into the sea. On that evening the Hova Governor of Ambahimandroso was arrested and eighty pounds of gunpowder were found at his house, with 160 pounds of bullets sent from the capital by means of a forged certificate from Resident Laroche. A gun of English make was seized a few days later. Betafo was attacked by a body of 3,000 rebels, but was relieved by a company of Haussas, the garrison having spent thirty hours fighting.

Disorder reigns at Antananarivo, and anarchy in the rest of the island. The French residents in the capital have set up a sort of Parliament in opposition to the French Resident General, and have forwarded to him the following unprecedented remonstrance:

"The French colony has the honor to inform the Resident General that it has addressed to-day the following cable message to the Prime Minister at home: 'In the present critical situation, the French colony has asked the Resident for energetic measures of protection.' In the presence of disturbances growing more and more serious, pointing clearly every day to a general insurrection deliberately planned, the French colony feels it a duty to protest against the insufficiency of the measures taken hitherto to preserve order. By his failure to appoint a Council of Defense, the Resident General has taken upon his shoulders the whole responsibility of past events. It is the wish of the French colony that the state of siege be proclaimed in order to suppress a growing mutiny that threatens the safety of Europeans in the very heart of the capital."

In an interview with a correspondent at Antananarivo, the Resident General, M. Laroche, admits that the general discontent throughout the island cannot be denied. The Resident made the startling statement that brigandage has never flourished with so little check as since the conquest by the French. Why? The French have 3,000 picked men that cannot move about quickly. The Favahalo brigands have stolen French rifles wholesale, "and," said M. Laroche, "are better armed than ever. It was a great mistake of Gen. Duchesne to disband the Hova forces, who understood guerrila warfare, and certainly kept the island in better order than the French have done."

Now that Madagascar is a French colony, the missionary societies in London should seriously consider the question of clearing, bag and baggage, out of it, and transferring their efforts to British dependencies. It is no use talking here of religious toleration. Protestant missionaries will receive every assistance and privilege provided they are of French nationality, or, if foreign, are willing to make French the language of the native schools and teach little Hovas to love, honor, and obey France. The Methodists will never be thanked for their efforts in Madagascar. They will be calumniated and looked upon with suspicion.

The Figaro publishes a letter from a Frenchman in Madagascar containing abominable imputations on the British Methodists. "If anything is to be done with Madagascar," he writes, "we must wage relentless war on the English, who, I am satisfied, are egging on the rebels against us, and keep behind the scenes in a cowardly and hypocritical manner, as is their wont. They have 100,000 children in their schools, where they teach English only, even in the capital."

Do you want a Tonic?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. J. NORFOLK, Chicopee Falls, Mass., says: "I have used it as a tonic and stimulant with success. I always keep it in the house for my children."

A CONVENTION CALLED

Continued from Page 1.

in person, but most heartily concur with your sound-money movement.

JAMES J. HOGAN,
Delegate at Large to the Chicago Convention.

Springfield, Ill.—Business long neglected keeps me here. I am ready to fight Anarchy and Populism as defined in the Chicago platform and its candidates. I am in favor of National, State, and Congressional Conventions. Count on me as a private in the front rank.

(Senator) JOHN M. PALMER.

New-York City.—State Committee of our Democratic Reform Party last night bolted Bryan, platform and candidates, resolved to co-operate with you, and appointed a committee to confer. We are trying to get some one to go to Chicago to-day, but it is scarcely probable that any one can leave on such short notice, besides which we are needed here, and prefer to follow your lead. Connecticut friends in town concur.

CALVIN TOMKINS,
JOHN DE WITT WARNER.
LAWRENCE E. SEXTON.

Dublin, N. H.—The Central States must lead; the Eastern Democrats are hampered by their State organizations, but will follow.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

Lexington, Ky.—The cause of sound money in Kentucky and the South needs a true blue Democratic ticket.

SAMUEL G. BOYLE, Editor Herald.

Huntington, West. Va.—Sound money Democrats of this State are with you in the movement for a third ticket. H. C. SIMMS.

San Antonio, Texas—The sound-money Democrats here earnestly urge a new National convention.

S. D. CUDDER and L. M. WELTON.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A paper denouncing platform and candidate and asking for a conference has been numerously signed here, including nearly every prominent Democrat in the city.

JOHN S. LAWRENCE.

Rockland, Me.—Enroll me in your organization. C. VEY HOLMAN, late delegate.

Milwaukee.—While in hearty sympathy with the movement, regret that I cannot be present at proposed conference.

H. L. PALMER, delegate to late convention.

The Chairman of the Nebraska sound money delegation to the Chicago convention, which was unseated in favor of the Bryan delegates, wrote as follows:

Before leaving Omaha I had a conference with some leading Democrats, but no definite conclusion was reached as to what was best to do. I can safely say that the leading Democrats of our city and State view the recent action of the National Convention at Chicago in a very serious light, and are much in fear that great harm has come to the Democratic organization thereby. A small portion of the people will ever know the real facts, and many are not sufficiently impressed with the dangers of the situation to induce them to forsake their party organization. It seems to me we must have a ticket, that we must have standard bearers, and they must be men whom we recognize as representing the real Democratic Party. Whatever action is taken by your conference, I have no doubt will be acquiesced in by the State which I would have the honor to represent were I able to be present. The Democrats of Nebraska are Democrats from principle, and are more anxious for the preservation of what they believe to be the true tenets of the party than for any temporary success or any result that may grow out of this Fall's election. The preservation of the party is paramount, and when we preserve intact the great party to which we are so firmly attached we at the same time are serving our country best.

MINNESOTA TO BE REPRESENTED.

Her Delegates Will Be Present at the Conference To-day.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—Four hundred sound-money Democrats attended the conference here to-day, called by Daniel W. Lawler, Democratic National Committeeman for Minnesota. Several of those present expressed themselves in favor of beating Bryan by voting for McKinley, but they were in the minority, and a resolution was adopted favoring the nomination of a third ticket. Daniel W. Lawler, Henry R. Wells, F. W. McCutcheon, and George H. Partridge were chosen to attend the Chicago conference to-morrow. Eighteen delegates were named to a National Convention, should one be called.

SENATOR GRAY EXPLAINS.

Waiting for Mr. Flower to Appoint Committees.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—Senator George Gray was asked to-day what action he had taken with respect to the resolution adopted at one of the conferences of the sound-money Democrats during the Chicago Convention, providing for a committee from each State "to confer with the people and report their temper concerning an organization of the sound-money gold Democrats, and how far that organization should go in independent action for the election of November."

Senator Gray seemed somewhat surprised that it was expected of him to appoint this committee. He said that while he presided over several conferences of sound-money Democrats at Chicago, he was not present at the conference at which this resolution was adopted. He understood that ex-Gov. Flower of New-York presided at that meeting, and supposed that any committees to be appointed would be named by him.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL ASSIST.

A Convention of Sound-Money Democrats to be Called.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The gold Democrats of this city have prepared a statement to be sent broadcast throughout the State. The statement expresses condemnation of the Chicago platform and the candidates, and recommends to all Democrats to do what they can to insure the defeat of Bryan and Sewall.

It will be sent to all sound-money Democrats in the State, with the request to get the signatures of as many party men as possible in their respective counties who will support a gold platform.

The address, in conclusion, recommends that sound-money Democrats in each county organize and prepare to appoint delegates to a State Convention, to be called at an early day for the purpose "of co-operating with Democrats in all States in taking such steps as the good of the party and the exigencies of the situation shall demand."

IOWA IN REVOLT.

Party Leaders Working Against the Chicago Candidates.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 22.—The Democratic bolt has taken form in Southeastern Iowa to-day by the appearance in large numbers of a circular letter addressed and mailed to all doubtful Democratic voters, and all those suspected of being inclined toward Bryan and free silver.

The letter was from a committee of forty of the most prominent and leading Democrats of this section, and was the result of a meeting held July 18, to take action in support of sound money.

The letter bitterly attacks the Chicago Convention, saying it in no way represents the principles of Democracy, and was run by outsiders, who have temporarily gained control of the party.

The strength of the circular, however, lies in the names attached to it, and they alone would have great influence. Many of them are employers of from 200 to 500 men. Several are bank Directors. E. Hageman is Vice President of the Iowa State Savings Bank; S. H. Jones is Vice President of the Citizens' Association.

JAY COOKE FAVORS McKINLEY.

Is a Bimetallist, but Opposed to the Chicago Platform.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 23.—Jay Cooke in a statement furnished the press to-day says:

In consequence of the great importance of the present discussion of the tariff and financial subjects, I have thought it my privilege to correct all erroneous impressions which recent unauthenticated and unrevised reports have connected with my name.

First, then, I regard the platform of the late Democratic Convention as revolutionary, Anarchistic, and un-American. It is full of financial and political errors, and, worst of all, is disloyal to the Government. It is evidently bent upon destroying our grand system of National banks, and, in effect, making a general war upon capital and credit.

Surely no Republican is willing to stand upon such a platform. There can be but one thought in the minds of all true Republicans and true Democrats, viz.: How can I best aid in destroying and beating back the Anarchistic and Populistic waves now threatening the Nation?

With respect to McKinley, he says:

I am willing to trust McKinley and the Republican Party in all matters of tariff and finance, and under a Republican Administration I am sure measures will be enacted which will not only restore the Nation to a high prosperity, but which will maintain its high standard of credit.

Mr. Cooke declares that it is his firm conviction that the people of the great Northwest will turn a deaf ear to the pleas of Populists and Anarchists, and will join the Republicans in securing an overwhelming victory against the Chicago platform and nominees.

He predicts a return of prosperity with McKinley's election, and says the direst evils are sure to follow the election of the nominees of the Chicago platform. He lauds the Republican platform, and says: "I have always favored bimetallism in the interests of the whole world, and still favor it, but the promise of the Republican platform satisfies me for the present."

He concludes by declaring that he will vote for McKinley, and says he is in favor of the Supreme Court as it now stands, and the continuance and enlargement of the National banking system; opposes the income tax; in favor of the re-enactment of a protective tariff; the maintenance of the parity of gold, silver, and paper money until an international settlement of the silver question, and is in favor of the issue of bonds for the maintenance of the country's credit.

Sound-Money Men in Alabama.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—T. W. Pratt and W. I. Wellman of Huntsville, Ala., are here. Pratt is a sound-money Democrat and Wellman is a Republican.

"I can tell you now," said Mr. Wellman, "that Alabama will vote this year for McKinley and protection. It is a good State and full of good people, who do not believe in the lunacy of free silver and free trade. The merchants of Montgomery, Mobile, and Birmingham are solid for sound money."

Mr. Pratt said: "There is no question about the election of Johnson for Governor. Of course, the number of sound-money Democrats in Alabama is growing, and they will not vote the Bryan ticket. I am still a "good-enough" Democrat to say I will not vote for McKinley, and I guess I will stay at home this year."

Young Democrats for Sound Money.

BOSTON, July 23.—The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts to-day voted unanimously to send the following telegram to Controller Eckels, at Chicago: "The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts pledges you their support in any action you may take in favor of the true Democracy and sound money."

RUSSIA'S GREAT STRIKE.

Its Effects May Be of Political as Well as of Economical Importance.

St. Petersburg Letter in The London Chronicle.

The great strike among the weavers of St. Petersburg, which lasted for a fortnight and exceeded in extent and severity every previous movement of the kind in Russia, deserves the attention of all students of the workmen's question.

The immediate cause of the strike must be sought in the (very slight) competition to which Russian manufacturers have been exposed by the lowering of the duties on foreign textile goods by the Russo-German commercial treaty of 1893. The masters, who still made from 10 to 30 per cent. on their capital seized upon this as an excuse to lower wages and increase hours, thus reducing the workman to starvation limit, about 10s. a week being the maximum pay for twelve hours' work per day!

The position of the workman was rendered still more intolerable by the irregularity with which his wages were paid, and the heavy fines and deductions for misconduct and bad work, in the levying of which the masters and managers were the sole judges. Further, the "truck" or "pluck" system of factory shops, where the men are unmercifully fleeced, was not unknown.

It is not wonderful, then, that in September last the men sent their wives to beg in the streets. Added to the general question of wages and hours was the recent grievance that the men were forced to stand idle for three days during the coronation, and received no wages. As they remarked, "The Czar's holiday means hunger for us and our families."

However wretched the case of the workmen, the main interest of the present strike is not that it adds one more page to the martyrology of labor, but that it presents the first instance in Russia of organized resistance to the greed and tyranny of the masters, which is supported by the whole force of the Government. The organization displayed must fill every impartial observer with admiration, as, on the other hand, it has caused nothing short of dismay in Government spheres.

The movement for a ten-hour working day and a fair wage was already announced in proclamation

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

Index to Classified Advertisements.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	New-Jersey Property	12
Apartments To Let	12	New Publications	5
Bicycles	6	Pianos and Organs	7
Business Notices	5	Post Office Notice	12
Business Opportunities	7	Proposals	10
City Real Esate For Sale	12	Public Notices	11
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	12
Dividends	11	Situations Wanted	7
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	11	Surrogate Notices	11
Instruction	7	The Turf	6
Legal Notices	11	Travelers' Guide	12

Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Poor Jonathan—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Music at Battery Park, by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, 8 P. M.
—Police Captains to be examined for Inspectors.
—Racing at Brighton Beach, 2:30 P. M.
—Meeting of Democrats at Plaza Hotel.
—Larchmont Yacht Club regatta, 11 A. M.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Populists Will Indorse Bryan.
W. C. Whitney Expects Third Ticket.
Gold for the Treasury.
Got Mrs. O'Keeffe's Seven Rings.
Western Sections All Ablaze.
Boston's Ancients Homeward Bound.
More Single Taxers in Sight.
Court-Martialing an American.

Page 2
The Convention at Work Again.
National Silver Party Convention.

Page 3
Just Escapes a Murder.

Page 5
Brooklyn Democrats Against Bryan.
Looking for a Sound-Money Special.

Page 6
Racing at Brighton Beach.
Yacht Racing Off Larchmont.
Poisons Herself in the Street.
Nodding Plumes at Peekskill.

Page 7
Mr. Roosevelt's Justice.
News of the Railroads.
Failure of Italian Bank.
J. Elliott Smith on Trial.
Barrel Exploded and Hurt a Porter.
Much Trouble Over a Check.
Not Rescued by Her Lover.

Page 8
John Rech's Tale of Murder.
Accuses the Steersman.
Strike of Tailors Spreading.
Two Colored Women Fight.
Out for Bryan and Sewall.
Robbed and Beaten at Night.
Killian and Money Disappeared.
Pilgrim Church Struck by Lightning.
Mrs. Babeta Bram's Hard Fortune.
Unable to Feed Her Six Children.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
Comstock Gives the Lie.
Views of Metal Workers on Silver.
Was Cross Blackmailed?
A Wife's Tale of Woe.
She Says Bryan Is a Disappointment.
Lawyer Objects to Examination.
Insane Man Leaps from a Window.
Senator Ralnes's Son Married.
Convicts and Their Wives Part.
Bids for Paving Up-Town Streets.
He Was the Jewelry Thief.
Original Short Story.

Page 10
The Financial Markets.
Has a Letter for Willie Locke.
Marine Intelligence.
The Courts.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.

Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.

Upheld in Her Revolt.

From The London Standard.

A woman entered the witness box at the Bow Street Police Court the other day and said she had an application to make.

Mr. Vaughan—What is it?

Applicant—I want advice. Am I compelled to wash my brother-in-law's shirt? I have been married only three months. A few weeks after I became a bride I was called up to wash the shirt of my brother-in-law, who lived with us. I was told that unless I did so I should be turned out; but I refused to do it, and do it I will not. I do not mind washing my husband's shirt, but I will not wash my brother-in-law's.

Mr. Vaughan—Of course, it is perfectly absurd to suppose that you can be compelled to wash your brother-in-law's shirt.

Applicant—I am glad to hear you say so, Sir.

Mr. Vaughan directed Sergt. Ford (the chief warrant officer) to make inquiries into the matter, and repeat to the parties concerned what he had said as to the shirt-washing arrangement.

Democrats Cannot Do It.

From The Jefferson (Wis.) Banner, (Dem.)

Other parts of the platform are fully as repugnant as the silver and the tariff planks to Democrats who have hitherto been such from belief in the principles for which that name stood. In short, the platform as a whole seems to have been framed more for the purpose of gaining the support of the Populists than of meeting the approval of those who believe in what have heretofore been regarded as Democratic principles. That Democrats can support such a platform is out of question.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	75	70	75
6 A. M.	74	72	74
9 A. M.	76	73	78
12 M.	78	71	77
4 P. M.	81	74	78
6 P. M.	77	73	77
9 P. M.	73	70	74
12 P. M.	69	67	70

Average Temperature Yesterday.

Printing House Square 75.38
Weather Bureau 73.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....76.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date last twenty years 74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair.
Complete "Weather Forecast," Page, 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A CANDIDATE FOR DEMOCRATS.

Republican appeals to sound-money Democrats to vote for McKINLEY are now quite generally sugared over with the admission that the currency, not the tariff, must be the chief issue of the contest. This shows that the sentiment of the leaders and newspaper organs of the Republicans has undergone a change. It is of some importance to determine the extent of this change. Will our Republican friends make sound money the dominant issue in the Congressional district contests as well as in the Presidential field? In strong Democratic districts where a Democrat of Bryan proclivities is nominated, will the Republicans indorse and vote for a sound-money Democrat, or will they, after their usual fashion, run a high-tariff Republican at all hazards?

In the City of New-York the intelligent and virtuous leaders of the Republican Party have repeatedly been forced to choose between the indorsement of a Democratic Mayoralty candidate whose election would have insured good government and the running of a candidate of their own for the sake of keeping up their organization. History blushes to record their repeated failures to make the right and noble choice. At the present stage of the game we have precious little confidence that in the Congressional districts they will carry their new-found devotion to sound money as the dominant issue so far as to overcome their ancient repugnance to voting for even a good Democrat.

We have little confidence that they will conduct the Presidential campaign in a way to encourage Democratic co-operation. Mr. WHITNEY's caustic review of the Republican position puts the matter right. They need Democratic help, and they make it impossible for Democrats to help them.

Many sound-money Democrats will vote for McKINLEY, however, and the number would be much greater but for the growing conviction that BRYAN's vote can be better kept down by running a sound-money Democratic candidate. We have from the first regarded a third ticket as inevitable. The demand for it sprang from the people themselves and was quite too strong to be repressed. Now that the sound-money Democrats of the Prairie States have so earnestly begun the campaign for another convention and the nomination of a sound-money ticket, the Democrats of the Eastern States may be expected to join heartily in the movement. In Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee the conviction prevails that a sound-money ticket will keep thousands of Democrats from voting for BRYAN. There can be no doubt that in the State of New-York the effect will be the same. Indeed, unless provision is made for Democrats to vote for Presidential Electors without leaving their party, it is to be feared that the mass of the votes would go to BRYAN from force of habit. Certainly nothing but the most energetic and extensive educational campaign would avert this disaster.

Here, again, is another argument of great weight for a third ticket. There are many Democratic speakers who will do most effective work for sound money in the campaign if they can speak for a platform and a candidate. They cannot make McKinley speeches, and they could get no audiences from their own party if they would. This willing and efficient army of educational workers will be silent if no sound-money Democrat is put in the field.

THE EARLY STATE ELECTIONS.

There are still half a dozen States which hold their State elections in advance of that at which Presidential Electors are chosen in November, and the results will be looked for with peculiar interest this year. This will be especially the case with the two Northern States both of which are in New-England.

The Vermont election comes on the 1st of September and it is usually regarded as a very significant "pointer" in the Presidential year, but it will be less so this year. It may show how far the rural communities of the East have become infected with the silver craze, but that will afford no measure of its progress in the country generally. Before the campaign opened there was very little of it in this part of the country, and an overwhelming Republican victory in Vermont would not of itself be a trustworthy indication of BRYAN's weakness elsewhere.

The Maine election comes Sept. 14 and it will be somewhat complicated, perhaps, by the fact that the Democratic candidate for Vice President is a citizen of that State. But the Democraitc State Convention declared strongly for sound money and the candidate for Governor refuses to yield anything of his convictions on that subject. Maine showed more susceptibility to the greenback craze than any other Eastern State, but there has been little evidence thus far of free-silver sentiment except the sending of two delegates to the Democratic National Convention, of whom Mr. SEWALL was one. There has been no sign of its causing division in the Rcpublican Party.

The first of all the early conventions is that of Alabama on the 3d of August. It will be interesting, because there the division among Democrats on the money question has amounted to a good deal for a year past and the Populists have been pretty strong and allied more or less with both the free-silver Democrats and the Republicans. The Arkansas election Sept. 7 and those of Florida and Georgia in October are not likely to be very significant except as indicating the strong aversion in the South to dividing the opposition to Republicanism in the face of a National campaign.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

We hope no reader of THE TIMES neglected to read carefully that part of the interview with Mr. IVINS, published yesterday, which related to the Brazilian currency. The story is in its main outlines that of any inflated and depreciated currency. We had an experience of our own in that way which nobody who went through it is likely to forget. But to the great majority of the voters of 1896 the history of our currency from the time of the issue of the first legal-tender paper to the resumption of specie payments is a matter of reading or of vague tradition. The necessary effects of inflation appeared. Commodities rose at once and wages followed them very slowly and partially and never overtook them. And this in spite of the fact that the inflation was concurrent with the withdrawal from production and exchange of the millions who were serving in the armies. Though the demand for labor was abnormal, nevertheless the man who worked for wages was then, as he always is in like cases, the chief sufferer, because he is the only man who has something to sell who cannot resort in his turn to the expedient adopted by everybody else at his expense, the expedient of "marking up his own goods." At that time it is safe to say that there was nobody who dreamed that the "war measure" of a paper legal tender would be continued or revived in time of peace.

Mr. IVINS's illustration is fresher, and so the more convincing. He reports that the price of commodities has become three times what it was on the gold basis, when Brazilian paper commanded an actual premium over British sovereigns. The wages of labor have advanced only about half as much again as the former rate. That is to say, the purchasing power of wages in Brazil under the depreciation of her currency is about half what it was when the currency was on a sound basis.

It is possible that there may be some farmers who may be deluded into thinking this a pleasant prospect. With the nominal price of their products doubled and the wages of the "hired men" at most only half as much again and the debased currency available for scaling down their debts 50 per cent., they may imagine an era of depreciated paper issued on a basis of depreciated silver to be an era of prosperity. Leaving morals aside, it might be so (1) if they should never need to borrow any more money and (2) if the nominal price of what they had to buy was not to advance in the same ratio with the nominal price of what they had to sell. But since these two provisos cannot possibly be fulfilled, the farmer would be better off than before only in so far as he gained at the expense of the creditor and the "hired man." After he had tried his nostrum it is certain that he would not like it. Meanwhile, how does the worker for wages like the prospect of it, he who cannot discern or imagine any compensation for his certain losses and sufferings?

HELPING THE TREASURY.

It is customary in this community to praise the Associated Banks for their patriotism and public spirit as often as they come to the relief of the distressed Federal Treasury. In a like manner the action of the foreign bankers in taking concerted measures to check the outflow of gold is commended. Among reasonable persons not inspired by hostility to banks and bankers it is sufficient to know that in such operations as have been reported down town this week the Clearing House banks and private banking concerns, in the steps they have taken to protect the reserve, have departed from their usual methods of doing business without direct profit to themselves from the transaction. This is a sufficient reason for speaking of the action as public-spirited and patriotic.

At the same time no one need be surprised if Populists, both of the Chicago and the St. Louis stripe, seize upon the restoration of the Treasury reserve and the artificial stopping of gold exports as material for their arguments. To the Populist mind it will be clear that the National banks fill their vaults with specie through roundabout withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury in order to be ready to participate in the big profits of the bond sales which the depletion of the reserve from time to time makes necessary. With the foreign bankers who buy and sell exchange the case is still simpler and more horrible. These men come together and agree that they will withdraw no more gold from the Treasury for export. They resolve that instead they will sell bills at thirty or sixty days, expecting to take care of them at maturity by the purchase of bills drawn against wheat and cotton exports. Thus it appears that the business of exporting gold is entirely within the control of these gentlemen. They can stop it at any time by relinquishing their profits. It is the greed of the exchange dealers, therefore, reaching out for their commissions, and not the agitation of the silver question, that forces gold out of the country. Conversely, if the exchange men in a time of financial distrust and disturbance can stop the exports of gold, it must be true that in a time of profound financial quiet they would be able to set the outward current moving if it would suit their purposes.

This is the way the Populists will reason, and they will have no difficulty in convincing their audiences that profits, not patriotism, are the controlling motives with the bankers. While these views do not obtain in goldbug communities, few people even in the East perceive how extremely absurd it is that in a Republic more than a hundred years old, and having 70,000,000 of population and enormous wealth, private individuals should time after time come to the relief of the National Treasury by such artificial and only temporarily effective measures as have been taken this week. The attempt to maintain a currency system in which the holders of a vast amount of paper money must look for its redemption to a central agency inadequately equipped for the work will infallibly result in conditions calling for outside help in behalf of the Treasury as often as we are forced to pay our debts abroad in something besides products. With a sound banking and currency system, the Treasury would be able to take care of itself and gold might be left to follow the natural law of its being without giving serious concern to anybody.

THE REASONING OF ST. JOHN.

The speech of Mr. ST. JOHN, as Chairman of the Silver Convention at St. Louis, indicates that a man may be capable of managing the affairs of a bank in ordinary times, when the currency is in a normal condition, and yet have very defective reasoning powers when it comes to dealing with the principles which underlie his own business. Nowhere in his speech did he state any process of reasoning by which his conclusions were reached, but he laid down the conclusions with whatever weight of authority might be credited to his supposed ability as a practical banker. Lest anybody may be misled by the plausible appearance of his statements, it will be worth while to expose their fallacy and the inconsistencies in which a man of defective reasoning inevitably entangles himself.

Mr. ST. JOHN exhibited at the start the delusion upon which his whole fabric of assertions was based, namely, that the dollar has no fixed value in itself, but that its purchasing power depends upon the number in circulation, or, as he states it, "the value of each dollar expressed in prices depends upon the total number of dollars in circulation." This is the notion at the bottom of the whole flat-money delusion, and, if it were sound, by an indefinite increase in the volume of money we could produce a corresponding increase in prices. This can be true only of depreciating currency, and then it would be a disadvantage and not a benefit. No increase in volume of a gold currency would of itself advance prices, while an irredeemable paper currency would advance them until it collapsed into worthlessness, but actual values would remain constant save as affected by other causes. One would infer from Mr. ST. JOHN's statement that it made no difference what money is made of, quantity is the determining factor, and there is no such thing as a standard.

In applying his notion he assumes that prices have been lowered by a diminution of currency in this country, but in point of fact it has been enormously inflated in the last seventeen years and the volume is greater per capita than ever before. It is redundant, and a vast amount of capital is idle, money loaning at very low rates. He claims that if there were twice as many dollars in circulation wheat would be worth twice as much per bushel and its production would be so stimulated that money would be borrowed at a higher rate of interest, to be invested in wheat raising. We all know that the price of wheat is fixed in foreign markets and that it has been depressed by heavy production and increased supplies, but, of course, if our dollar were diminished one-half in value, the price in our currency would be doubled, though a bushel would not be "worth" any more.

Equally curious and irrational are Mr. ST. JOHN's remarks directly upon silver. He finds Mexico "conspicuously prosperous," though having a foreign trade indebtedness of $20,000,000 a year to pay, a condition which he thinks would be quite unfavorable in this country, but he admits that her silver currency is a depreciated one, and explains it on the ground that she has to export silver to pay this adverse balance, thereby making "merchandise" of it, as if both gold and silver were not treated the world over as merchandise all the time. In every settlement of a balance in foreign trade there is an exportation of either gold or silver at its value as a commodity.

Mr. ST. JOHN next said, in effect, that with free coinage of silver there would be no contraction of the currency by a retirement of gold—though he admitted that the coin in actual circulation would disappear—because the Government would pay out silver and the gold would be held in the Treasury and the banks would still keep theirs in their reserves. If the Treasury paid out silver for its obligations, it might keep the gold in the vaults, but it would be as completely "retired" as though it were in the sea, and we may be sure that the banks would hold no such valuable assets "dead" unless indeed they reckoned it in their reserves at its real exchangeable value. The contraction would be actual and disastrous at the same time that the value of the currency would be depreciated.

This amazing banking authority proceeds to argue that a premium on gold would be an advantage because it would increase the rate of exchange and thereby stimulate exports and diminish imports, which would produce industrial activity here. That is to say, if our dollar became diminished so that it took about $9 instead of $4.88 to be equivalent to a pound sterling, we should export a lot of commodities because we would be getting $9 for every $4.88 worth, but should not import much because we should have to pay $9 for every $4.88 worth of foreign goods, and that would be greatly to our advantage! Was ever such an argument heard before outside of bedlam? Why not diminish our bushel and our pound by one-half and so increase our foreign trade and its profits by selling Great Britain twice as many bushels of wheat and pounds of cotton?

But the climax comes when Mr. ST. JOHN, after showing the advantages of a diluted and depreciated currency through a rise in domestic prices and in foreign exchange, kicks over his queer fabric by maintaining that the result would be that silver and gold would come to a parity and spoil the whole scheme. Having got our great "balance of trade" agoing, Europe would send over gold to pay it, as Mexico sends silver abroad, and by some unexplained magic that would make silver equal to gold at 16 to 1. It could not make gold any cheaper and its value would determine prices as it does now, and then the beneficent agency of a high rate of exchange would disappear. Mr. ST. JOHN's intellects appear to be in a "parlous state."

BISMARCK AND ENGLAND.

The very striking report that has been published of an interview with BISMARCK on the future of England shows that, however it may be with the aged statesman's political judgment, years have not deprived him of his political imagination. We do not mean that this is an undesirable quality in statesmen. In truth, no statesman of the order of the "conditores imperii" has ever been without it. But in this interview it certainly appears in an unrestrained form.

In brief, BISMARCK's view is that as England will certainly not consent to give up Egypt, and as her occupation of Egypt is esteemed an offense and a menace, for different reasons, both by Russia and by France, she is inviting a combination against her of these two powers, already driven into alliance by the exigencies of the Continental situation. If they attack England together, he thinks them more than a match for her, and he expresses the hope that she will receive no help from either Germany or Austria. Even though the British fleet be as powerful as the combined navies of France and Russia, it has the whole British Empire to guard, while the enemies could concentrate virtually their whole naval force in the British Channel, where they could beat off the defending fleet, and then the march to London would be easy. The coast defenses of England, says BISMARCK, are now what they were in WELLINGTON's time and could not resist the invaders if they should once succeed in effecting a landing.

There is much virtue in that "if." It is quite true that England's navy is her real coast defense, and Capt. MAHAN has lately shown how efficient a defense it has been throughout the course of modern history. Moreover, it is not so likely as the ex-Chancellor assumes it to be that England will be, in any event, isolated in Europe. It is well known that Prince BISMARCK believes that the true interests of Germany lie in the direction of an alliance with Russia, and it is probable that for such an alliance he would be willing to renounce that of Austria, which evidently could not act in general concert with Russia on account of their opposed interests in Southeastern Europe. It is equally well known that BISMARCK is opposed to any English connection whatever. But there is no reason to suppose that these views prevail at Berlin. England has had the distinct encouragement of Germany in her recent procedures in North Africa, and that for the reason that they have brought relief to the third member of the Dreibund. Italy, indeed, Prince BISMARCK leaves entirely out of view. Italy's real interests are not concerned in the acquisition of Abyssinia, but the national pride is involved, and it has been made quite clear that she does not mean to abandon her scheme of conquest. In that case she is necessarily an ally of England as against France and Russia. The Italian fleet is formidable enough to keep a great part of the French fleet busy at home on the Mediterranean, if not also on the Atlantic coast. So that it would not be true that the combined navies of France and Russia would be at liberty to attack the British Channel squadron. Upon the whole, Prince BISMARCK's horoscope is drawn in the region of fantastic rather than of practical politics.

Worst of All.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial Herald, (Dem.)

Of all the obnoxious contents of the Chicago platform, the most repugnant, inexcusable, and un-Democratic is the declaration against the principle asserted by the Administration in using troops to quell the Chicago labor troubles. The whole country was profoundly aroused to a sense of the danger thought to be revealed. Like a stream of light across a dark and troublous way came the enunciation of a clear and undisputed Constitutional remedy. The conservative people of the country, without regard to party or section, applauded the insight and the courage of the measures taken to suppress the riots. This is especially true of the South.

NEWPORT VISITORS AND PARTIES.

Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Mason, and Mrs. Huntington Entertainers.

NEWPORT, July 23.—The entertainers to-night were Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington. Mrs. J. J. Mason and Mrs. Warren entertained at luncheon.

George W. Weld of Boston arrived to-day from a trip abroad, and he is at Weld Lodge for the season. Other prominent arrivals to-day were:

Edward S. Willing, returning to his cottage from New-York; George H. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Burdick, L. A. Armstead, Miss N. F. Crosby, Mrs. C. Rooney, Miss Emma Rooney, W. L. Power, H. P. Menagh, Julius Spriegel, the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, Mrs. E. G. Yost, Miss F. Ferriere, E. H. Miller, Joseph Lawyer, Jr., Frank Dietz, Mrs. James Elliott, Francis Marsh, H. A. Wheeler, W. A. Johnson, F. E. Perley of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Shoen, Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock, Miss Lillian Pollock, Miss Julia Friedberger, Miss Sara Ettinger, Miss L. Abeles, Miss Estelle Goldsmith, C. A. Munn, Jr., W. H. Lambert, Miss Lambert, George Thomas Lambert of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sales of Detroit; William Nunn of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. David Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. David Rogal, Miss Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Bryan of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Crapo, Miss Mary A. Morley, A. H. Morley of Saginaw, Mich.; Herman Levi of Erie, Penn.; H. P. Shaw of Bridgewater, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Winnie of Albany.

Among the arrivals at the cottages to-day were Miss Wright of New-York, to visit Mrs. Victor Sorchan; Dr. T. B. Hancock of Philadelphia, to visit Dr. A. Sydney Roberts; Mrs. Gustav Schwab of New-York, to visit Mrs. William B. Ogden; Mrs. O. H. Montgomery and Mrs. Albert Draper of Brooklyn, to visit Mrs. Overton G. Langley; Mrs. E. G. Randall of Washington, to visit Mrs. James R. Palmer, and Mrs. Jennie Hawley of Muscatine, Iowa, to visit Mrs. Edward Griffith.

The Mexican Minister of Finance, Señor Limantour, is accompanied here by Mrs. Limantour and Miss Limantour and Señor Luengar, the Minister's secretary.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hitchcock, Jr., of New-York, and Dr. A. Sydney Roberts of Philadelphia. Registered at the Golf Club to-day were Harper Pennington, James J. Van Alen, Dr. D. H. Hayden, Mrs. Sarah T. Zabriskie, Edward H. Bulkeley, and Dr. W. T. Bull of New-York; Collis H. Hunnewell, Jr., and Mrs. Boutelle Noyes of Boston; R. I. Gammell of Providence, and C. Tower, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were A. E. Lahens, Harry Carlyle of New-York; Miss A. F Turner of Boston, Miss L. M. Burdick of Hartford, A. H. Hazemeyer of South Orange, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burdette of Washington, Hamilton Schuyler of Davenport, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. T. Fred Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Chewry.

ONLY HANNA'S PRESENCE NEEDED.

When the Chairman Comes the Republican Campaign Will Begin.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee and his associates are ready to begin the McKinley and Hobart campaign in this State just as soon as Chairman Hanna comes to town and a basis of operations between the National and State organizations can be agreed on.

Mr. Hanna will probably be here early next week, and will open a headquarters. Then, according to Chairman Hackett, business will be begun. He is ready to begin a canvass. Some work has thus early been done, and when Mr. Hanna comes and gives the word, music will begin all along the line.

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego was at headquarters yesterday.

"Is there any of the free-silver sentiment in Oswego County?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him.

"There is a little," he said. "There are some men there who have in other years been allied with various radical movements—greenbackism, populism, the Farmers' Alliance, and the like—who are now for free silver. But their voting strength is not dangerously great."

Senator Stranahan said he had found a variety of sentiment on the question of Gubernatorial candidates.

"Some are for Fish, some for Aldridge, some for Odell, and some for Saxton," he said. He did not say which one was his choice.

"Will Saxton develop strength outside the Republicans who are hostile to the regular organization?" he was asked.

"I think he will," he replied. "I think some Republicans who are in sympathy with the organization are supporting him."

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, a member of the National Republican Executive Committee; Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, formerly a member of the Republican National Committee, and J. Sloat Fassett were other visitors at State headquarters.

POOR JONATHAN AGAIN PRESENTED.

A Large Audience Receives It Cordially at Terrace Garden.

The revival of "Poor Jonathan" at Terrace Garden last night seemed to strike the popular vein, for the large audience applauded all the many old favorite selections and not a few had to be repeated. The satire on the American parvenu suddenly placed in possession of a superabundance of American dollars appealed strongly to the risibility of the habitues of Manager Heumann's popular resort, and the fun reaped a bountiful harvest of approbation.

Edmund Loewe was seen for the first time here in the title rôle, and he scored a success. In the second act he was presented with a mammoth wreath of flowers and evergreens. Rosita Goldeck, who assumed the rôle of his wife, shared the honors with him and her malapropisms caused much merriment. Philla Wolff, Ferdinand Schuetz, and the remainder of the cast contributed their share to the amusement, and from the reception given the operetta it might remain a profitable attraction for some time.

A CENTRAL BOARD PROPOSED.

United States and Local Civil Service Commissioners Meet.

United States Civil Service Commissioners John R. Proctor, William G. Rice, and John B. Harlow met the representatives of the New-York City, Jersey City, and Brooklyn Civil Service Boards in Room 47 of the Post Office Building yesterday to discuss the question of forming, by consolidation, a Central Board of Examiners, which shall report to the commission at Washington.

It was the general opinion that the central board plan would result in economy of work and be beneficial to the public service. Chairman Proctor said that all the nearby cities and towns would probably be included if the plan was adopted. It is proposed to employ experts in special examinations.

JERSEY CITY'S TAX BUDGET.

Over Two Millions, While the Rate Is Slightly Reduced.

JERSEY CITY, July 23.—The Finance Commissioners of Jersey City to-night fixed the tax budget for the new fiscal year.

The amount is $2,041,923. Of this the city wil lreceive from the State for school and railroad tax $476,233. The budget is $45,000 less than last year.

The tax rate of $27.50 on each $1,000 will be reduced to $27.40.

Puritanism and Art.

From The London Speaker.

It would be interesting to trace the relations between New-England Puritanism and the art and literature to which it is popularly supposed to be so hostile. Mr. Henry James, in his life of Hawthorne, sneers—rather unworthily, it seems to me—at the efforts after culture made by the families among whom lay young Hawthorne's visiting acquaintance. But the Philistinism which clung to, and, except in a few of the loftiest spirits, in course of time almost smothered the intellectual side of Puritanism in England, did not flourish, apparently, in the keen New-England air. Serious people, with a bias toward story writing, had—in the days when Mrs. Stowe was young—to convince themselves or be convinced by the arguments of their friends, that such a pursuit was permissible before they could follow it with an easy conscience; but intellectual occupations, as a whole, were not frowned upon as necessarily frivolous or unorthodox.

SEARCH RECORDS CENTURIES OLD.

Guiana Officials Seek Proof of Dutch Rule on the Orinoco.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The last issue of The Demerara Chronicle, that of July 8, which has just reached the Bureau of American Republics, says:

"For several weeks past the important inquiry, the nature of which was partially referred to in an article with regard to the relations that existed between our Dutch predecessors in the colony and the aboriginal Indians, has been progressing in the Government buildings.

"The archives at the rear of Guiana public buildings are packed with a mass of documents that has been accumulating for centuries. Many of them are in the original Dutch and French, and these are being systematically overhauled and translated for the purpose of discovering whether or not they contain matter that may prove of value in strengthening the position the British Government has maintained in regard to the boundary line existing between this colony and the adjacent republic.

"The contents of many of these documents are, of course, relatively of little value, but we learn from conversation current among authorities evidently well informed that so far as the search has proceeded it has been successful in unearthing several important points of evidence that appear to establish beyond all doubt that the Dutch colonists west of the Essequibo occupied territory and exercised jurisdiction to the mouth of the Orinoco.

"The nature of the evidence in this direction that has already been brought to light and the value thereof may be judged from the fact that in one of the documents is the record of an order by the Dutch Court of Policy to erect a fort and station Dutch soldiers at their boundary on the Oronoque. It appears that a military officer obtained audience from the Court of Policy to ask for provision being made for troops which were expected to arrive daily. There was no accommodation for them in Stabroek, and he had orders to keep them on board the ship until proper provision was made for their reception.

"The Court of Policy decided that forts should be erected at Courabana, Mahaica, and, as stated, on the Dutch boundary at the "Oronoque." Other documents discovered show that the estimate of the cost and plan of the fort at Courabana were actually prepared, and it may reasonably be supposed that further search will furnish similar evidence with regard to the fort at Orinoco.

"An old record of the law courts has also been found, we understand, showing that the French during their occupation of this colony exercised jurisdiction over the country extending to the mouth of the Orinoco. The document in question relates to a case in which an Indian who had murdered a white man in the Amacura district was brought to justice by the French.

"While the search has revealed other evidence of the occupation of and jurisdiction over the land in dispute by the Dutch, it has also directed attention to important documents relating to the boundary which are probably to be found in the archives of Holland. The progress of the inquiry may therefore be confidently expected to bring to light further documentary proof of the extent of the Dutch possessions, as we have reason to believe the greater part of the records is still untouched."

PERSONALS.

—Marie Dorothy Amalia, the Austrian Archduchess whom the Duc d'Orleans is to marry, is his first cousin, once removed. The Princess, born at Alcsruth on June 14, 1867, is the eldest daughter of the Archduke Joseph—the Hungarian Archduke Commander in Chief of the Hungarian Landwehr. The Archduke is the uncle of the Emperor and brother of the Queen of the Belgians. He was married in 1864 to Clotilde, Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, daughter of Prince Augustus and of Princess Clementine of Orleans. The Princess was long kept waiting to see whether the heir to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, would recover from the ills that assailed him. She would have been an altogether fitting bride for him, and the Hungarians would have warmly welcomed this marriage. Now that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand is superseded by his married brother-in-law, these plans of marriage have been given up.

—The will of the Comtesse de Rohan-Chabot, who died in Paris on Feb. 26, is likely to give rise to an interesting lawsuit. The testatrix, whose maiden name was Zenita Heyward, was an American. She married Count Guy de Rohan-Chabot in 1888. The will leaves the Count only 20f., and distributes the remainder of a large fortune among friends and servants. Much of the fortune is now invested in France, but the Comtesse possessed over $250,000 worth of property in the State of New-York alone. It is not the Count de Rohan-Cabot who is attacking the testament, but the American relatives of his late wife. These allege that when the will was made the testatrix was mentally deranged, and only signed through illegal influences being brought to near on her. The great question is as to what tribunal is competent to decide the dispute.

—Erdmann Encke, the sculptor, died this month at New-Babelsberg, near Potsdam. He was born in Berlin on Jan. 26, 1843, where he studied at the Royal Academy, and afterward in the studio of Albert Wolff. His first noteworthy work was the great bust of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, in bronze, for the Gymnasium on the Hasenheide, at Berlin. Herr Encke's subsequent works embrace a statue of the Great Elector for the Berlin Town Hall, the splendidly executed marble statue of Queen Louise, which now adorns the Thiergarten, and statues of the Great Elector and Frederick the Great in the Royal Arsenal. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Academy and of the Senate, and in 1883 the title of Professor was conferred upon him in recognition of his eminent qualities.

—The bodies of the Marquis de Mores and his dragoman, Abd el Hack, have reached Gabes, the most southerly town of Tunis, sewn up in canvas bags and wrapped in matting. They were brought back from the desert by a party of French Spahi cavalry, sent out a fortnight ago from the French outposts of the Sahara. The body of the Duc de Vallombrosa's son is described as having melted away, either owing to the sun, the dryness of the desert, insects, or birds of prey. Not a hair was left on his head. He was recognized solely by a plaster cast of his teeth sent by his Paris dentist. The two bodies were placed in leaden shells, and will be sent by steamer to France.

—Gen. Count Waldersee has just been made an honorary citizen of the town of Altona. His wife is an American lady. Miss Marie Esther Lee was the daughter of a rich New-York gentle

TRYING AGUIRRE IN CUBA

SPANIARDS HEEDLESS OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP PAPERS.

Protests that He Is Naturalized and a Resident of This City—Transferred from a Marine to a Military Court for Summary Trial—Alleges that He Was Without Arms and Seeking Amnesty—Insurgent Prisoner Shot in Matanzas.

HAVANA, July 23.—A Marine Council of War met to-day to try by court-martial George Washington Aguirre and his two boatmen, who were recently captured at sea while coming to Havana to surrender under the terms of Capt. Gen. Weyler's proclamation of amnesty to rebels under certain circumstances.

Aguirre swore that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States and a resident of New-York City. He had no arms on his person when he was captured. He claims the right of a civil trial. The case will be transferred from the naval to the military authorities.

Leonardo Garcia Almeira was shot at Matanzas to-day for the crime of rebellion.

YARDE-BULLER DIVORCE SUIT.

The Plaintiff Denies Domestic Trouble Was Caused by His Brutality.

LONDON, July 23.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by Walter Yarde-Buller against his wife, formerly Miss Kirkham, daughter of Gen. R. W. Kirkham of San Francisco, Cal., began in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to-day.

The plaintiff names Valentine Gadesden of San Francisco as co-respondent. The defendant denies the allegations and makes counter charges. Mr. Yarde-Buller sets forth that he was married to Miss Kirkham in 1886. Shortly after their marriage he found that his wife was addicted to drink, and after their return to England she repeatedly threatened to stab him to death and frequently struck him, he declares.

The plaintiff on the witness stand denied that his domestic troubles were due to his own drinking habits and that he had ever struck his wife, as she accuses him of having done.

GERMAN VISITORS JEERED AT LILLE

Police Save Socialist Delegates from a Violent French Mob.

PARIS, July 23.—A Socialist Congress is in progress at Lille, and to-day there arrived in that city to take part in the proceedings a number of German delegates.

The French delegates went to the railway station to receive and welcome the Germans, and their presence attracted a crowd. When the German delegates appeared outside the station, they found that the crowd had prepared a welcome of its own for them. They were greeted with hoots and jeers and cries of "Down with Germany!" "Long live France!" A scrimmage ensued, in which several persons were injured.

The police were speedily on the scene, and restored order without much difficulty. The disturbance was entirely due to the French popular feeling against everything German.

May Cause a Panic in Australia.

LONDON, July 23.—A petition has been presented to the English courts asking for the winding up of the Commercial Bank of Australia on the ground that it is unable to pay its debts. The bank's report for the half-year ending June 30 shows a debit balance of £24,000. The Times, in its issue to-morrow, will deprecate the petition, which, it says, may possibly excite another panic in Australia. Anyhow, it adds, it would have been fairer to have awaited the approaching meeting of the depositors in Melbourne.

Rebel Triumphs in Ecuador.

COLON, Colombia, July 23.—Advices received here from Ecuador are to the effect that the rebels have triumphed over the Government forces at Cuenca and other points, and that they are about to form an administration. It is estimated that the rebel troops number 2,000 and the Government troops 2,600.

Turks Kill 500 Macedonian Rebels.

VIENNA, July 23.—Advices received here from Salonica say that the Turkish troops have had a battle with the Macedonian insurgents at Demir Hissar, in which the insurgents lost 500 men. The Turks pursued the insurgents, who took refuge in the mountains of Perrin.

For Vice President of Colombia.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 23.—A dispatch to The Star and Herald from Bogota under the date of July 22 says that the caucus has unanimously nominated Gen. Rafael Reyes for Vice Presidency of the Republic of Colombia.

Dutch Victory over Rebels.

THE HAGUE, July 23.—Advices from Sumatra are to the effect that the Dutch have won a brilliant victory over the Achineese rebels at Lamrada, killing the insurgent chief, Niamakain, and capturing a number of his followers.

Irish Bill Passes One Stage.

LONDON, July 24.—The House of Commons discussed the Irish Land bill throughout the night and adjourned at 4:40 A. M., after passing the measure through the committee stage.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The British bark Dundonald, Capt. Girvan, from San Francisco March 10 for Hull, previously reported as having been in collision with the British steamer Santarense, from Penarth, via Madeira, for Manaos, sinking the latter and proceeding in a damaged condition, has arrived at Queenstown. Her bows were stove in by the collision, and her spars and forepeak were carried away. She is also leaking badly and her hold is full of water. The Captain and crew of the sunken steamer Santarense are on board the Dundonald.

—The British ship Record, Capt. Getson, which arrived at Liverpool Wednesday from Pensacola, reported that she had lost her maintop gallant mast and maintopmast head in a squall during the passage.

—The crew of the British ship Sierra Parima, previously reported as having been wrecked on the Maldive Islands and all hands lost, has arrived at Colombo, Ceylon.

Gains Claimed for Platt Men.

The reorganization of the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Republican Election Districts of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District took place last night under the order of the County Committee, at 165 East Seventy-second Street. The committee had its representative present to superintend the reception of the new enrollment as a Board of registry. The board of the Seventeenth District announced that the new registration showed a considerable gain for the Platt interest. The board of the Thirteenth District also reported a triumph for the followers of Mr. Platt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:50 A. M.—65 Columbus Avenue, George Krauss; damage, $250.

—1:25 P. M.—599 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Thomas Walsh, dry goods store, and others; damage, $6,500.

—8:10 P. M.—28 East Broadway, Samuel Weinstein; damage, $5.

—8:50 P. M.—1,776 Seventh Avenue, Nicholas Beckel; damage trifling; cause unknown.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam July 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Cape Haiti July 8, Port au Prince and Petit Goave 10, Jeremie 11, St. Ann's Bay 14, Rio Bueno 15, Salt River, 16, Kingston 17, and Port au Prince 18, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Henry L. Gaw, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Gibara 6 ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 P. M.

TINY CUBAN LADY WHO DANCES.

Chiquita in Pretty Costumes Entertains a Party of Guests.

She is said to be a university graduate; she must be a believer in dress reform, for she doesn't wear even a stiff waist under her dainty, modish gowns. She can play, sing, and dance; she is the most graceful little lady imaginable, and she is only two feet in height.

Chiquita made her début in New-York yesterday in one of the parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel, where a number of persons were invited to see her. She is a Cuban lady, who has recently arrived in this country. She is very little for her years, and these she does not hesitate to tell, although she has reached the age of twenty-six.

Her real name is Espiridiona Cenda, Chiquita being only a pet name, meaning in her mother tongue "little one." The object of the reception was to give the invited guests an opportunity to witness the Señorita's skill in dancing and singing. That meant, of course, with the addition of appropriate costumes.

It was in a ball gown that the Señorita first appeared before her audience. There was applause when she entered the parlor her long-trained dress sweeping after her. It was of pale pink Dresden silk, with jeweled trimming of turquois and silver around the low-cut corsage, and bands of black velvet. Chiquita carried a small Empire fan.

There was a Spanish song after the small prima donna had made her acknowledgments for the applause with which she had been received; then a little dance—a graceful waltz, with the long train always falling into position, and a few pretty steps with the skirt of the gown held up just enough in front to show the ruffles of silk and lace.

There was a lightning change of costume, and Chiquita appeared again in a street costume. It was almost comical; the costume was so entirely modish. Chiquita looked like a pattern doll that had suddenly come to life. The one foot of skirt was a stylish check, silk lined, and the waist, with a row of tiny gilt buttons down the front, was of changeable blue and green. On her head, set at a coquettish angle, Chiquita wore a white Tam o'Shanter, with a long, white quill at the side. Chiquita did some more dancing in her changed costume.

Chiquita was born near Matanzas, Cuba, and is the oldest of five children—three boys and two girls. All of the others are of normal size. Chiquita has a brother and cousin to look after her interests here. It is said that she will not appear outside of private parlors, but it is possible the public may have a chance to see her.

ACTRESS HOPE BOOTH IN COURT.

She Declares that Her Posing Was Not Immoral.

Hope Booth, the actress, and John W. Hamilton, the manager of the American Roof Garden, who were arrested Wednesday on the charge that they were responsible for a public nuisance in that they were offering a production that was corrupting the morals of the community, had a hearing yesterday before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Inspector Harley declared that the production was more immodest than anything he had ever seen on the stage. He had warned Mr. Hamilton to discontinue the production, but he refused to do so. Roundsman Russell and Acting Capt. Welsing of the Thirty-seventh Street Police Station testified to the same effect.

Miss Booth, in her defense, declared that she simply gave a reproduction in her posing of the picture, the "Artist's Dream." She denied that it was an immoral exhibition. She offered her costume as proof of her assertion.

Mr. Hamilton and his stage manager, Robert Fraser, maintained that the production was not improper.

Magistrate Deuel held the prisoners for trial in Special Sessions, and paroled them in the custody of their counsel until to-day, when bail will be fixed.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. Edward Gutmann.

Dr. Edward Gutmann died Tuesday evening at Dr. Lange's clinic, 691 Lexington Avenue. He was born at Halle, Germany, in 1828, and was educated at the University of Berlin. He came to this country in 1854 and practiced medicine in this city. He founded the Russian baths in Lafayette Place, and remained at the head of the establishment until 1869, when he sold his rights in the concern and gave up his practice to travel abroad.

The next few years of his life Dr. Gutmann devoted to the study of ancient and mediaeval art, and in his search for rare pictures, books, and statuary, he visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, where he made a special study of Egyptian art.

Dr. Gutmann spent several years in Rome, Italy, where he gathered a collection of books on art, particularly valuable publications of the Renaissance period. On his return to this city he published a treatise on "The Sarcophagus and the Grave Monuments of Old Greece and Rome." This book was published by subscription, and among the subscribers were Queen Victoria, King Humbert of Italy, Emperor William of Germany, and many other distinguished persons in Europe. The only copies sold in this country were to the Smithsonian Institution and to Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Gutmann was a member of the Natural History Museum, the Metropolitan Art Museum, and the Freundschaft Club. He was also the founder, and a prominent member of the Jewish Society of B'nai B'rith.

Dr. Gutmann's son-in-law, Moritz Loewy, of 323 East Seventy-third Street, visited him at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, and died a few hours afterward without having heard of Dr. Gutmann's death. Dr. Gutmann leaves two daughters, one of whom lives in Hamburg, Germany, and the other is Mrs. Moritz Loewy of this city.

Leo Foehrding of 125 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was Dr. Gutmann's oldest friend in this city, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that Dr. Gutmann had probably bequeathed his splendid library of over six thousand volumes and his art collection to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Seraphin Eugene Spuller.

Senator Seraphin Eugene Spuller of France, Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of M. Rouvier in 1887, and later Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Tirard Cabinet, died yesterday at Dijon, after a long illness.

Senator Spuller was born at Seurre (Côte d'Or) Dec. 8, 1835. He studied at the Lyceum and the Faculty of Laws at Dijon, and became a member of the Paris bar in 1862. After having been employed in several political cases he abandoned the legal profession in order to engage in active political life and journalism. He became editor of the Europe of Frankfort, and contributed to the Nain Jaune, the Journal de Paris, and the Journal de Geneve. Having formed a friendship with M. Gambetta, he became, in 1868, one of the founders of the Revue Politique. He was also one of the contributors to the Encyclopedie Générale (1869-70,) and he vehemently opposed the plebiscite of May, 1870. After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was M. Gambetta's confidential friend and secretary, and in November, 1871, he became the principal editor of La République Française. He resigned that post in 1876, when he was elected a Deputy for the Third Arrondissement of Paris. On Feb. 6, 1880, he was elected President of the Advanced Left Deputies. In 1881 M. Spuller was again elected for the Third Arrondissement and was called to the Foreign Office as Under Secretary. In 1882 he retired with the rest of the Gambetta Government, and from 1883 onward was one of the four Vice Presidents of the Chamber and a member of the Budget Commission, being especially charged with the Budget of the Foreign Ministry. He was a member of the Rouvier Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction in 1887, and 1889-90 a Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Tirard Cabinet. He was elected a Senator in 1892.

Obituary Notes.

—Surgeon C. S. D. Fessenden, United States Marine Hospital Service, died at Salem, Mass., yesterday at the age of sixty-eight years. He was appointed to the Marine Hospital Service April 4, 1861, and was in charge successively of the Marine Hospitals at Portland, Me.; New-York City, St. Louis, Mo.; Norfolk, Va.; Louisville, Ky., and at Mobile, Ala. On Nov. 22, 1895, he was placed on waiting orders on account of physical disability.

—Allen Pringle of Picton, Ontario, recognized as the leading beekeeper of Ontario, and who had charge of the honey exhibit by the Ontario Government at the World's Fair, is dead. Mr. Pringle was a contributor to many leading magazines, both in the United States and Canada.

—Frederick Leo Lehmann of 150 West Eighty-sixth Street, a general partner in the firm of Naylor & Co., iron and steel merchants, 45 Wall Street, died yesterday at Green's Farms, Conn. He was taken ill two weeks ago.

BROOKLYN AGAINST BRYAN

WILL NOT BARTER HONOR FOR LEGISLATIVE FIAT.

Stirring Meeting of Kings County Democrats—Favor a Third Ticket—They Repudiate Repudiators of Sound Democracy—Urge Others to Work Against the Chicago Ticket—Four Silver Men Try to Outtalk the Regular Speakers.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club held a meeting at its rooms, 201 Montague Street, last night, to take action on a resolution prepared by the Executive Committee, relating to the platform of the Chicago Convention. Before the meeting was over it was called upon to act on a resulution favoring a third ticket.

In view of the absence in the country of many members an attendance that nearly filled the clubrooms evinced the interest taken in the object of the meeting, and this was further attested when, as the meeting progressed, each of a number of speakers drew forth a carefully prepared typewritten speech.

President William C. Redfield called the meeting to order, and after the reading of the minutes by Secretary Cyril H. Burdett, the resolution on the party platform was read by Daniel Moynahan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who announced that it represented the unanimous sentiment of the members of the Committee.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, the convention recently held in Chicago has cut loose from Democratic principles by a totally unjustifiable attack upon the Supreme Court, upon the currency of the country, and upon the present Administration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, repudiate such sentiments as being undemocratic, unsound, and inherently bad, and urge Democrats to refuse to vote for the candidates who stand before the American people as representing such principles.

The discussion that followed the offering of the resolution revealed that there were a few silver men in the rear of the room, and, though only four in number, they succeeded in infusing some noisy variety into the otherwise calm consideration of the currency question.

Dr. Henry Entor spoke first in support of the resolution. He said he had long been content to stick to pills, but when Populists assumed the robe of Democracy worn by Thomas Jefferson, he thought it time to raise his voice in indignant protest. "I want an honest dollar," said he. "I might add to the plethoric condition of my purse by taking $53 worth of my grandfather's silver to pay a hundred-dollar debt, but I would feel that it was bartering honor for legislative fiat."

The doctor said he felt the utmost contempt for those who would cast a slur on the highest tribunal in the land, and he had no use for a candidate who is the friend of Altgeld and his stripe, the nominee of a convention delirious with emotional passion and overcome by the effusions of the oratorical hypnotist. He characterized the Chicago Convention as the worst case of political hysteria that history has recorded.

Mr. Moynahan was the next speaker. He said:

Before becoming in accord with this motion I have sought in every way known to reason to see the light, as our brothers in the West see it, for I am drawn to the Western country and the Western people by every tie recognized as sacred among men. I must confess also to a prejudice against the action sought by this resolution growing out of the, to my mind, selfish and unpatriotic spirit manifested by the moneyed men in the Democratic Party around me in declaring at once for the Republican candidate, without even the preliminary of a council of war, while the enemy and flee in the face of the leaders tumbling over one another in their eagerness to join the common enemy—stand silent, with closed ranks, if for no other purpose than to save the framework of organized Democracy.

One of the eternal principles of the Democratic Party—changeless as the everlasting hills—is, and always has been, that the coin of the country shall be intrinsically of the value which it nominally represents.

Another of the eternal principles of the Democratic Party is opposition to centralization of power in the general Government. The Chicago platform proclaims in favor of the most extreme measure of centralization ever enacted by Congress, whereby the general Government was empowered to invade the home and the private business of every citizen in every State.

Another of the eternal principles of the Democratic Party is that the powers of government shall not be used for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. The Chicago Convention, after declaring against all the resultant evils of protection, has gone to the wildest extreme on the protection line, providing for the creation of an army of silver barons, not alone at the expense of the people generally, but in addition thereto, of the stamp and bond of this industrial Nation as a whole.

Those of us who have studied the history of the Democratic Party in the light of this convention will be pardoned for asking, Upon what meat doth these our mighty Caesars feed that they explain those eternal principles and those time-honored customs so differently from the old leaders, whom they have cast aside so ruthlessly?

If this resolution were the mere forerunner of what is known as a "bolt" on the question of candidates, or the method by which their nomination was secured, I would not waste words with it, but we are confronted alone with a condition to say the least humiliating, but we have flaunted in our face a theory calculated to destroy all confidence in Democracy and in our personal honesty. The task before us is to vindicate both.

To our brothers of the West and South we must say, as the lawyers put it, that convention was only the General Term; we will take this question to the court of last resort, and their decision we must abide by whether we will or not.

Mr. E. S. Brownson, who followed, said, in the course of a carefully prepared paper:

This platform puts the money question at the head. As the great cure-all, it demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the artificial valuation of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and demands full legal-tender power for such coins. As incidental to and flowing from this unsound position, it demands the right to pay all debts of the United States in either silver or gold coin, which is a miserable subterfuge for payment in silver, because if gold or gold value were intended, the whole reference to it would be superfluous.

To go into the real causes underlying the relative values of gold and silver would take more time than is now at my disposal. Adam Smith gives, in my estimation, the true cause. He says that the experience of his time shows that the precious metals were imported into Europe in the relative quantities of a little over twenty-two ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and that enough of the excess of silver was exported to Asia in payment for goods to bring the ratio down to sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold.

The cause of the relative value of the two metals then consists of two factors, the proportional production of the two metals and the amount used in payment for goods received from Asia. Our free coinage, therefore, must either change the relative production of the two metals, or else it must change the value and quantity of goods exported from Asia to Europe, or the artificial ratio of our coinage, 16 to 1, will sink to the actual ratio of about 32 to 1.

Now when we bear in mind the fact that the United States Government, for four years, during which we were the largest producers of silver in the world, took out of the market our whole domestic product, and yet saw the price fall from $1.07¾ per ounce to 62 cents per ounce, it is evident that free coinage can give our Government no more command over the silver market than the purchase of our domestic product did. The only effect will be that instead of silver depreciating 40 cents per ounce, our dollars will depreciate 40 cents per dollar.

We are led to suppose that this free coinage action is intended as a blow at Wall Street. Nobody who has any knowledge of Wall Street dreams of its having any such effect. On the contrary, it will make more business than Wall Street has had in years. The old gold board will be re-established, and add another article to trade in.

Most of the railroad mortgage bonds, now listed at the Stock Exchange, are payable, principal and interest, in gold. Take a 4 per cent. bond, selling at par, for instance. The holder will draw his interest—$40 per year—in gold. This gold he will sell and realize $80. Instead, therefore, of having a 4 per cent. security, he will have an 8 per cent. investment. The price then will no longer stay at par, but will rise to 200.

On the other hand, the railroad company owing this mortgage, will have its freight and passenger fares paid in silver. Hence it is evident that the income account will be halved and the interest account doubled; where can it obtain the money to make up this difference?

There are only two possible sources. One is the payroll and the other is the dividend account. Of course the railroad company will look out for its dividend account first, and it will only be after a long and bitter struggle that the rate of wages can be made to conform to the new conditions.

Many of our present difficulties arise from the fact that we entirely ignore the currency of which we make the largest use, viz., checks.

This is the best and cheapest currency in the world; it costs less than the paper upon which it is written, as some depositors prefer to furnish their own check books. The real question, then, is, What shall these checks be paid in? The clearances of our banks are in the neighborhood of fifty billions of dollars a year. Of this vast sum, checks and Clearing House items are over 90 per cent., silver and gold coin are less than 1½ per cent, about 8 per cent. is National bank bills, and the rest is United States currency items.

As long as the Government has any paper whatever afloat it will be used to redeem this 90 per cent. of checks and Clearing House items.

There is only one cure, and that is the monometallism which Mr. Bryan so heartily detests. If we can once go back of the Republican financiering of 1800 and return to the good old Democratic principle of no legal tender but gold and silver coin, and silver to the amount of $10 only, the bulk of our paper circulation which, in size of bills is under $10, will then be paid in silver, and will be used for local purposes, leaving our gold for the large inter-State and international payments.

Our banks will then have to keep a reserve in silver, and the large sum which now lies hoarded in the United States Treasury, useless and a threat upon the silver market, will melt into the channels of trade, with an increase of double its present purchasing power, and our whole banking system can be adjusted to the highest level known at the present time.

At this point a young man came forward from the back of the room. He was George F. O'Shaugnessey. He said that it was not his purpose to talk about silver, but he objected to have what he deemed the most Democratic convention ever held scored as undemocratic.

He took up the different features aimed at by the resolution and demanded to know when an income tax had become un-Democratic and when it had become un-Democratic to criticise the courts. The platform was Democratic in many respects.

F. Deverell, another silver sympathizer in a back seat, interjected something which could not be distinctly heard in the front of the hall till he put a little more force in his voice to shout out: "It's time for you to be Democrats. You can't sit here and talk for McKinley."

Some one told him that no one had talked for McKinley, and he rather inconsistently asked: "Then what are you doing here?"

George E. O'Hara, another silver man back in the hall, jumped up then and advocated a temporizing policy, on the ground apparently that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire, and, therefore, since the silver men had spoken, there must be some justice in their cause.

Some one asked an unimportant question of the speaker and was answered by Dr. De Kremen, a lone silver man in one of the front seats.

His interference was objected to, whereupon the doctor, who proved to be of fiery temperament, jumped up and talked of what constituted true Democracy.

He was ruled out of order, and President Redfield rapped his gavel and ordered the obstreperous doctor to take his seat. The doctor only became more noisy, whereupon T. S. Nye demanded that he take his seat or be requested to leave the room. The doctor subsided for the time being, but frequently interrupted the following speakers with his remarks and queries.

Francis Gottsberger then spoke and said that he was glad the other side had been heard from, because it enabled him with facts and figures to answer some of their arguments which were based on erroneous information.

Mr. Gottsberger then reviewed the monetary legislation of the United States and quoted passages from the Constitution bearing on money to show that it did not make gold and silver the money metals of the United States, and that the only mention of gold and silver was in Article I., Section 10, which prohibits any State from "coining money or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Section 1 gave Congress the power to "coin money, and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."

Dr. de Kremen then told why he had become a believer in silver. In substance he said that it was because he had seen only abuse heaped upon the silverites. "What argument," he asked, "has been presented here to-night?"

This was received with a laugh.

The yeas and nays were then called for. All but four were in the affirmative.

After resolutions were adopted on the death of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Mr. Nye presented and spoke to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that a candidate for President of the United States and a candidate for Vice President of the United States who shall be really Democratic should be nominated, and that a platform which shall contain principles that are wholly Democratic, and no principle that is not Democratic, should be adopted upon which such candidates shall stand.

Resolved, That we call upon all Democratic organizations in the State of New-York at once to take steps to the end that these things may be accomplished.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five to urge these things upon such organizations.

Resolved, That we pledge the hearty support of this club to such candidacy and such platform.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, the silver men having left the rooms, and a telegram was sent to the sound-money conference at Chicago announcing the fact.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTIVE.

Special Meeting to Decide on Sound-Money Campaign.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York began more definitely its campaign for sound money yesterday.

The Chamber believes that an active canvass, conducted along lines of full and well-reasoned discussions, will result in the overthrow of Populism and free silverism, and it intends to take prominent part in such a canvass.

The occasion of the weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Sound Financial Legislation was used to launch the campaign for honest money.

Some of the members, among them Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Sound Finance Committee, wanted to wait until the noise of conventions is no longer heard.

"We want to get through with the Populists and see McKinley's letter of acceptance before we act," said Mr. Schwab, after the meeting. "We can then bring up the rear. It is only on extraordinary occasions that we move this soon, but I don't think any one will deny that the present occasion is very extraordinary."

The meeting was not public, but Mr. Schwab and other members told what had been done. There were present Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman; W. H. Schieffelin, Louis Windmüller, John C. Hendricks, and others.

Mr. Schwab said that the business before the meeting had been mostly routine. It would continue its work of sending out literature on sound money. He said, further, that it had been decided to call a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The object of this special meeting will be to consider what further action should be taken in opposing the present agitation for the free coinage of silver, and to aid in the maintenance of the present gold standard.

The meeting will be called soon. There was some discussion as to how soon it should be held, some members wanting it at once, others a week hence, and still others wanting it delayed for at least two weeks.

Those who were in favor of an early meeting seemed to have prevailed, and it was understood that a call will be issued for a meeting either next week or early in the week thereafter.

WOULD HAVE IT OUT LATER.

Mr. O'Connor Thought He Saw a Chance for a "Scrap."

The Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District held a business meeting last night at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

Ex-Alderman John C. O'Connor presided, and said that it was the purpose of the organization to bring together the different Republican bodies of the district that were antagonistic on local matters, so that they might all work in harmony for McKinley and Hobart.

Major J. R. McKelvey said that Secretary John Townsend showed no interest in the organization and should be superseded, as he had retained the membership roll and no one could find it.

William McMurray declared that Townsend was regularly elected, and could not be dismissed. Mr. Townsend was now at Newport, and had put the roll in his keeping.

Col. C. W. Swift moved that Temporary Secretary Crow be appointed to fill the place of Mr. Townsend. Mr. Crow declined to accept that or any other office.

Chairman O'Connor suggested that the matter be laid over and "have it out later, as there seemed an excellent chance for a scrap." The matter was then dropped, and Peter McCann made a speech in behalf of McKinley and Hobart.

He said that if the election were held to-morrow the Republicans "would not be in it," but during the next three months a campaign of education would result in a big majority for McKinley and Hobart in November.

Mr. McCann was asked if Democrats proposing to vote for McKinley could enroll among the Republicans. He said the constitution of the Republican County Committee would not permit that.

Several colored men complained of the difficulty some Republican voters had in getting their names enrolled in the Republican organization. Chairman O'Connor said the organization would give all possible assistance in securing enrollment.

THIRD TICKET INEVITABLE

Continued from Page 1.

Democrats into one class, and denouncing all together under the name of National Democracy. Mr. McKinley continues to discuss the tariff, which has ceased to be an actual issue in this campaign as completely as slavery, and the Republican press and leaders persist in deriding all Democrats en masse. They jeer at Democracy, and yet admit that the doubtful States are those where Republicanism has been dominant for thirty years.

"Such a policy persisted in can have but one effect—it will arouse the innate party loyalty of patriotic Democrats; it will make them angry, and will result in drawing sharp party lines. It is difficult enough for a Democrat to contemplate the possibility of voting for McKinley, or to look upon him as the leader of any great cause, and the present course of the Republicans is tending to make it impossible. If they continue in this line, one thing will certainly happen—the sound-money Democrats will nominate a third ticket, and thus divide the sound-money vote in the great battleground of the Middle West to save the vote from drifting back to the Chicago ticket.

Republicans Need Aid.

"The Republicans will need in November all the aid they can obtain from sound-money Democrats. If they think they can hold their natural strength through the Middle West, or even in some parts of the East, by the single tendency to party allegiance, they are mistaken. A free-silver enthusiasm has obtained a hold upon Republicans throughout the West and the farming communities of the East quite as strong as upon Democrats, and they cannot be diverted from their purpose by either appeals to party loyalty or discussion of a dead issue.

"It is evident that the free-silver vote is to be united. They are only differing at St. Louis as to whether they shall unite on candidates now or with different candidates divide up the Electors by States. In either case the vote will be united on election day. It should be opposed by a solid and united sound-money vote. It never can be if, in addition to McKinley, Democrats must vote for McKinleyism and all that it represents. The issues of the past should be buried until the country has been rescued by patriotic action from its present peril.

"It ought to be plain to all thoughtful and patriotic Republicans that the time has come when it is absolutely necessary for all good citizens to drop, for the time being, partisanship and work together earnestly and intelligently for the common good. To trifle with a crisis so serious as this, or to attempt to ignore or belittle it, would be both a blunder and a crime. I think that at the present moment the multitudes of sound-money Democrats represented by the 254 delegates who refused to vote in the Chicago Convention are fully awake to the danger which confronts the Nation, and are willing to co-operate, heartily and honestly, with equally patriotic members of other parties in any rational movement to stamp out this heresy. How long they will continue in this frame of mind no man can tell. But one fact is certain—the present responsibility for meeting this situation rests upon the Republican candidates and leaders, and if they are to act intelligently and patriotically there is no time to lose."

Ex-Gov. Flower's Views.

Ex-Gov. Flower discussed the possibility of a third ticket in his office yesterday afternoon, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called.

"I believe," he said, "that a third ticket would be advisable, because it would give opportunity for many Democrats who would hesitate to fight for McKinley, to take part in the campaign against Bryan. Gold-standard Democrats ought to do everything in their power to defeat Bryan. Gold-standard clubs ought to be formed, and a campaign ought to be made which will show the fallacy of the free-silver men's argument. There is a host of Democrats who would be glad to help in this work, who would hesitate to attend McKinley meetings or to go upon the stump themselves and speak for a Presidential candidate against whose tariff ideas they have been fighting for years.

"The sound-money clubs, with a sound-money Democrat in the field, would make a much more aggressive fight for sound money than they otherwise would. They ought to have opportunity to do it."

Ex-Gov. Flower pointed out that the silver heresy—the belief that the free coinage of dollars worth but 53 cents would help laboring men—ought not to appeal to a large and intelligent class of workingmen in the country. He cited the employes of railroads.

"There are several millions of railway employes in the country," he said, "to whom this proposition, as it seems to me, need only to be stated for them to realize the facts in the case. The railroad companies are now charging for carrying passengers and freight all that they can follows in some instances, and all that public sentiment will stand in others. How can the companies increase the wages of these employes? There are perhaps 20,000 to 30,000 employes of a single railroad corporation in this State, and they are a class of men who, from the necessities of their work, must be level-headed, intelligent men. Even if dollars were to be coined which are worth but a quarter, how can these men expect an increase in salary? Moreover, if the Populists' idea were to win, it is their programme to reduce the revenue of the railroad companies.

"The employes of street railways form another class. The rate of fare which street-car companies may charge is limited to 5 cents. How can the companies increase the wages of their men? The policemen and firemen in cities and towns form another class which it seems to me cannot expect to gain anything by the coining of cheap dollars. Their salaries are fixed by law.

"If all these people are only informed of the simple facts on this money question, it seems to me their good sense will settle the battle for sound money."

Possible Effect of Third Ticket.

The possible effects of a third ticket in the campaign in this State are causing anxiety among Democrats who are for "regularity." The Reform Democracy is on record as favoring a third ticket, and that there will be a set of Presidential Electors in the field which this element of the party will support has been emphatically stated by some of their number. They are already talking of a place on the official ballot for these Electors, under the party emblem of the full-rigged ship, which stood at the head of their column last election.

If this ticket were on the ballot, doubtless thousands of Democrats, who would not otherwise vote under that emblem, would take occasion to register their protest against the silver candidates by voting for these Electors, unless there were sound-money Electors under the regular Democratic star on the same ballot below.

The men who were largely responsible for the firm stand of the New-York delegation at Chicago in refusing to participate in the proceedings of the convention after the platform of repudiation was adopted will doubtless maintain the same attitude toward Bryan and Sewall at the State Convention. As no Presidential Electors have been nominated, the question in some form will come before the State Convention. Speaking of this matter yesterday, ex-Gov. Flower, the Chairman of the delegation at Chicago, said:

"It would, of course, be very agreeable if the State Convention indorsed the action of this State's representatives at Chicago."

Trouble Over Mr. Boskowitz's Piazza.

A motion was made before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday to continue an injunction during the pendency of action brought by Ignatz Boskowitz, President of the Merchants and Traders' Bank, against John T. Farley, the builder, for trespass. Mr. Boskowitz owns the house 60 West Seventy-second Street. It is alleged by Mr. Farley that the piazza of the house extends six inches on his property, which adjoins that of Boskowitz. Mr. Farley sent a workman to cut off the projecting part of the piazza. Mr. Boskowitz threatened to have the workman arrested, and Mr. Farley told him to go ahead and he would put another man on the work. Mr. Boskowitz then got an injunction restraining Mr. Farley. Decision was reserved.

For prickly heat, insect bites, chafing, sunburns, &c., nothing is so beneficial as Pond's Extract, diluted with a little water. Insist on having the genuine.—Adv.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON SILVER.

Free Coinage and Business.

Is the opinion of a New-York business man on the silver question worth anything—a man who is at the head of a large industrial establishment, which gives employment to hundreds of workingmen? I think so. I had an opportunity yesterday to hear a man of this sort express his views on the great question of the day, the proper solution of which is of such vast importance to the American people.

I chanced to be in this man's counting room when a middle-aged woman, wearing the garb of a widow, was ushered in.

"I came to see you about the furnace," the woman said. "You know I promised to let you know about it."

"Want us to go ahead and put it in, I suppose."

"Oh, no. I wish I could say that, but I can't. I shall have to go without it another Winter. It's a great disappointment to me, but it can't be helped."

"What's the trouble?"

"Why," the woman answered, blushing a little, "I can't pay for it. You see, I expected to get the money from the sale of a bond my husband left me when he died eight months ago. We hadn't quite paid for our house, and I was obliged to use most of the life insurance money to take up the mortgage that came due right away and to fix things up a little, so that the place might be attractive to boarders.

"I hoped I'd have enough left to pay for a furnace, for it's pretty hard to keep boarders in a house that isn't well heated; but the money gave out, and I'd nothing left but this bond. I hated to sell the bond, because the price was way down, but I made up my mind I'd got to have the furnace, and had decided to turn the bond into money. Before I got round to do it that horrible convention out in Chicago declared for silver, and ever since then my poor little bond has been sinking, sinking down. I'm afraid there won't be anything worth speaking of left of it, if that man Bryan is elected."

There was not much to be said in the shape of consolation for this unfortunate woman. She wouldn't buy a furnace, except for cash, although a very liberal offer was made her.

"Hope for the best, Mrs. Williams," the furnace manufacturer said. "I can't believe this country will be turned over to the silver men. So long as you are not willing to go in debt for your furnace my advice to you is to hold on to your bond and wait. I know the silver men are strong, but I believe the sober-minded voters of the country will overmatch them election day."

After the woman had gone, the furnace man turned to me and said:

"That's what's going on here all the time. The people are worried. There never has been in my time a Presidential campaign like this. Everybody feels that there is danger of a revolution, a complete overturning, an upheaval that will affect all sorts of property, all sorts of business. We all know no good could come through the establishment of free coinage; we all know that immense damage would be caused by it. I tell you, Sir, the anxiety that is prevailing in New-York on account of this silver movement is something terrible.

"The business men—men who are engaged in legitimate operations, and particularly those who, like ourselves, employ large forces of men—are aghast at the situation.

"I am not exaggerating a particle when I say my judgment is that the success of the Chicago ticket would be the ruin of our business. This house has had a long and honorable career. We have done a large business, an honest business; our goods have been made honestly and with all the skill money could command. I am proud as I look back for forty years at the work of this house. I have grown up in this place. It is my life. I tell you it's tough to think that the whole thing may go to smash inside of six months."

The old gentleman paused here a minute and went to his safe. He was blowing his nose vigorously when he came back, and there was a watery look about his eyes.

"Do you really think your house would be ruined," I asked, "if the silverites should carry the election?"

"I honestly fear just that thing. We might survive the panic; God only knows. We should do our best, but my feeling is a good deal like that of a man who thinks he is in the path of a tornado. I feel helpless. I feel that something may come against which I can make no effective opposition. Nobody of any business sagacity considers it possible that there should be a financial revolution

OFF DAY FOR FAVORITES

ALL BUT ONE WERE BEATEN AT THE BRIGHTON TRACK YESTERDAY.

Lehman the Only Public Choice That Got the Money—Backers of Azure and Bonaparte Saw Their "Good Things" Go Through Successfully—Ajax, Trayant, and Mirage Were the Other Winners — Farthing Burst a Blood Vessel and Fell.

They knocked over favorites in the old-fashioned style at Brighton Beach yesterday, in spite of the new stand and the new-fashioned way of running things at the track by the sea. But there was some consolation for the men who failed to back the right horse in the fact that they were able to enjoy the music of Lander's Band and to sit in an atmosphere that was arctic in comparison with the weather with which people of the metropolitan district have been suffering during the past few days. A breeze that was even a bit too cool for comfort swept through the stand, so that light wraps would not have been out of place in the least.

Lehman was the single favorite that came to the rescue of the plungers during the afternoon. That was in the fourth race, which was a run of a mile and a sixteenth, with but four starters, and but three horses that ran the full course. With Taral in the saddle, Lehman was made a 1 to 2 favorite for the race, as it was known that he had no objection to running over a heavy track. Cromwell was the only one that was backed to any extent to beat him, and the support that Joyner's colt received was decidedly half-hearted, he being played because it seemed to be a bad day for the favorites.

Cromwell was not in the game, as the colt that gave the favorite a hustle was Pearl Song, one of "Pa Bill" Daly's queer collection of racers. But Lehman was pressed by him only because Taral so willed it, as he might have beaten the Daly horse away off. But he preferred to have a close finish of it, and so held Lehman in hand and made it look like a race at the end. Farthing, one of the starters, ran only about a half mile before he burst a blood vessel and stopped as if he had been shot. He pitched Coyle over his head and then fell helpless to the track himself, just at the entrance to the backstretch. The jockey was not hurt and the horse will come out of it all right.

On the strength of a fair sort of a race that she had won at the Aqueduct track recently, Silk Gown was made a favorite for the opening dash of a mile. But she was never in the hunt, and was absolutely unplaced to Ajax, who made all the running and won about as he pleased, though Inquirendo made a good bluff at a finish for the money. But she was not fast enough to catch Ajax, who beat her home by a length, in the very slow time of 1:46. Van Brunt beat Pitfall, who had been prominent in the early stages of the race, for the third money.

The talent got a bad set-back in the second race, in which they pitched on Tragedian to win, though Azure pressed him closely for the position of favorite. Tragedian got lost in the shuffle somewhere and four lengths from Wyalusing, one of the O. H. P. Belmont lot, who beat Conspirator a head for the second money, after a lively brush through the stretch.

Bonaparte and Sherlock had the third race between them, the latter being the favorite and the former the winner. Bonaparte was played as a good thing by a few people who had been given the tip from the right quarter, and with Griffin riding for their money they had little cause for complaint, as he won with quite a bit to spare. There were some people who complained about the ride that Sloane made on the favorite. But people who bet on the horses always complain when they happen to lose their money. Those who played her had no reason to complain of the ride they got on Amanda V., for Sims managed to get the third honors from Formal, a place which the latter would have secured had she been properly ridden.

Littlefield again displayed his sad lack of finishing powers when he was beaten with Casseopia in the fifth race by Trayant, a rank outsider in the betting, and also by Lady Mottle, the second choice. The former beat the latter by a head in the best finish of the afternoon, the pair ending their fight together on the outside rail, while Casseopia had the choice position on the inside of the track, and apparently had things her own way up to the last few jumps.

Mirage won the last race in clever style, thanks to the smart riding of Doggett. It was the horsemanship alone that beat the favorite. Hornpipe, on which Lakeland got a very poor ride from Hamilton, who acted as if he was under the influence of either opium or the darky's favorite potion—gin.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $450 this year. Purse $500. Time—1:46.

1—Ajax, E. R. Sanford's br. h., 6 years, by Dandie Dinmont-Moonlight, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)

2—Inquirendo, Gibbons & Co.'s b. c., 4, 105, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Clayton)

3—Van Brunt, P. Regan's b. c., 4, 107, 20 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Pitfall, 4, 97, 6 to 1, (Johns;) Silk Gown, 4, 106, 2 to 1, (Lewis;) Find Out, 4, 105, 25 to 1, (Gardner,) and Watchman, 4, 107, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:05.

1—Azure, Kensico Stable's br. c., by Pleona-Sapphire, 93 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Hirsch)

2—Wyalusing, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 93, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Powers)

3—Conspirator, Oneck Stable's b. c., 93, 30 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Won by four lengths; a half length between second and third.

Tragedian, 105, 9 to 5, (Sims;) Valorous, 95, 10 to 1, (Miller;) Bonnie Eloise, 95, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) T. W. W., 98, 4 to 1, (Walker,) and King Bon, 97, 20 to 1, (Healy,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:18.

1—Bonaparte, Mrs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., by Sir Modrid-Stella, 115 pounds, 5 to 2and 4 to 5.....(Griffin)

2—Sherlock, Charles Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 110, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)

3—Amanda V., J. E. Madden's ch. f., 110, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by a length; six lengths between second and third.

Formal, 119, 4 to 1, (Littlefield;) Madica, 92, 8 to 1, (Hirsch;) Midias, 100, 15 to 1, (Powers,) and Maximum, 97, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Selling allowances. Purse $600. Time—1:53.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5 years, by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 112 pounds, 9 to 20.....(Taral)

2—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5, 102, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Keefe)

3—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 4, 104, 4 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by a length; six lengths between second and third.

Farthing, 3, 95, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) fell after running one-half mile.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-old fillies. Purse, $600. Time—1:04¾.

1—Trayant, F. L. Parker's ch. f., by Tea Tray-Repentant, 95 pounds, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Healy)

2—Lady Mottle, G. W. Miner's ch. h., 105, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Lewis)

3—Casseopia, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., 115, 7 to 10.....(Littlefield)

Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

Chic, 95, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Quaver, 105, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Spanker, 95, 12 to 1, (Lambley,) and Detection, 95, 6 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling allowances. Purse $600. Time—1:56¾.

1—Mirage, Harlem Stable's b. c., 4 years, by Cyclops-All Hope, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)

2—Hornpipe, W. Lakeland's b. h., 5, 111, 11 to 20 and out.....(Hamilton)

3—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 6, 105, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Connoisseur, 112 pounds; Dreibund, 105; Manchester, 104; Darlen, 102; Shelly Tuttle, 101; Maple Prince, 91; Truepenny, 91; Bon Ami, 89; Kallirhoe, 89; Marsian, 86; Crimea, 84; Article, 82; Tomoka, 78; Florena Hubbard, 72.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Don Bias, 106 pounds; Cardinal, 106; McCan, 106; Sunny Slope, 105; Nina Louise, 100; Tripping, 106; Kebo, 98; Remp, 98; Olivia L., 97; Successful, 95; Klepper, 93; Set Fast, 90; Break o' Day, 90; Florian, 85; Altawood, 80.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, for maiden three-year-olds. Outgallop, 112 pounds; Oakebets, 112; Nick Johnson, 109; Bergen, 109; Brahm, 109; Dolando, 109; Trillette, 107; Elisa Belle, 107; Glengowrie, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Irish Reel, 109 pounds; Kennebunk, 108; Gallilee, 108; Runaway, 108; Zanone, 100; Bergundy, 94; Right Royal, 88; Iroana, 88; Lady Greenway, 84; Religion, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Rotterdam, 118 pounds; Burlesque, 113; Sleepy Belle, 110; Timour, 108; Doomful, 98; Taranto, 98; Mahoney, 98; Regulator, 98; Miss Prim, 95; Leedsville, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Captain T., 104 pounds; Emma C., 100; Defender, 95; Lady Inez, 94.

EMMA OFFUTT'S FAST RACE.

Won the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes in Straight Heats.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—The Detroit Driving Club is having hard luck this year, rain again interfering with the programme, but not until everything except the Chamber of Commerce stake pacing event was cleared up. When the first event was called the track was fast and, in splendid condition, and a crowd of between 5,000 and 6,000 was present. Light rain began falling just as the last heat of the Merchants and Manufacturers' race was trotted, and, by the time the second heat of the 2:24 pace was called, the track was in a dangerous condition, and the event went over until to-morrow.

The feature to-day was the Merchants and Manufacturers' guaranteed stake, worth $11,720. Attraction and Kodras sold as favorites in the auctions. Emma Offutt went out in the lead at the first turn in the first heat, and was never headed. Her time, 2:13, was the fastest ever trotted in a heat for the big stake, and clipped off three and a half seconds from the record she got at Peoria this season. The brown mare was not pushed in the second heat, but in the third Rea sent her out, and she finished half a dozen lengths ahead of her field, and got a mark of 2:12½.

The value of the stake to the winner was $5,457.50. Red Star, the second horse, won $2,430, and Valence raked in $1,822.50 for her owners. Don L. won the 2:14 trot in hollow style, and Kathleen had the 2:30 trot at her mercy. The 2:17 trot furnished the best racing of the day, the finishing of the four heats being nose-and-nose affairs. Summaries:

2:14 trotting; purse $2,000.

Don L., b. g., by Colonel Tom, dam Valiotta, (Ellis)	1	1	1
Baker, b. g., by Sphinx, dam Abscota Maid, (Dickerson)	9	2	2
Silicon, br. m., by Wilton, dam Silhouette, (Bowerman)	2	4	8
Jimmy Hague, b. g., (Curry)	3	5	4
Chance, b. g., (Haws)	7	3	2
Falkland, b. h., (Kinney)	10	11	3
Ben B., b. g., (Moore)	4	6	5
Dollikins, gr. m., (Swearinger)	5	9	7
Celerima, b. m., (D. Thomas)	8	8	6
Pilot Boy, gr. g., (Mell)	6	10	10
Miln, b. m., (Matthews)	12	7	9
Combine, b. g., (McCarthy)	11	12	11

Time—2:12½; 2:12½; 2:14.

2:30 trotting; purse $1,500.

Kathleen, ch. f., by Red Shawmut, dam Belmarch, (Swanbrough)	1	1	1
Explicit, gr. h., by Clay, dam Marguerite, (Nethaway)	5	2	2
Agnes, blk. m., by Sherman, dam Hattie R., (Kinney)	2	4	3
La Gratitude, gr. m., (Loomis)	3	3	4
Rheum, blk. g., (Markham)	4	5	5
Lilla, b. m., (Zimmer)	6	6	6
Netaline, ch. m., (Coleman)	Dis		

Time—2:20¾; 2:19½; 2:18¾.

2:24 Class, Trotting.—Merchants and Manufacturers' Guaranteed Stake of $10,000, worth $11,720, of which $2,000 goes into a consolation purse.

Emma Offutt, br. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Delta, (Rea)	1	1	1
Red Starr, b. h., by Red Wilkes, dam Ione, (Dickerson)	2	2	6
Valence, ch. m., by Mambrino King, dam Dottie, (Geers)	4	7	2
Red Aaron, ch. g., (J. Curry)	3	5	4
San Mateo, b. h., (Thayer)	11	4	3
Victor Wilkes, blk. h., (Douglas)	7	3	8
Attraction, b. h., (Barnes)	5	10	9
Fascination, br. m., (Kinney)	8	10	5
Lynn, Bourbon, br. f., (Jones)	6	8	7
Peter, ch. g., (Pennman)	10	9	9
Kodras, b. h., (Thomas)	9	11	11
Porter, br. g., (Starr)	12	dis	

Time—2:13; 2:13¾; 2:12¾.

2:17 Class, Trotting.—Purse $2,000.

Franklin, br. g., by Gold Leaf, dam Twilla A., by New-York, (French)	1	1	8
Lake Erie, br. g., by Cadmus Hambletonian, dam Daisy Dayton, (Quintin)	10	9	1
Elloree, ch. m., by Axtell, dam Flora McGregor, (Williams)	5	3	2
Angelus, ch. g., (Dickerson)	8	2	3
Praytell, ch. g., (Young)	2	6	7
Rifle, blk. g., (McCarthy)	7	7	6
Prince H., b. g., (McLaughlin)	4	5	9
Bryson, br. h., (Collins)	3	4	5
Orangelander, br. h., (Andrews)	9	8	4
Fanny Holman, b. m., (Macey)	6	dr	

Time—2:21½; 2:11¾; 2:14¾; 2:15½.

2:24 Class, Pacing.—Chamber of Commerce Stake; $5,000; unfinished.

Mocking Boy, ch. c., by Mambrino King, dam Mabel A., (Geers)	1
Jack, b. g., (Swearinger)	2
Ivanhoe, blk. s., (Allen)	3
Corbett, b. g., (Brawley)	4
Nettie Jefferson, ch. m., (Loomis)	5
Red Bud, ch. g., (J. Curry)	6
Thorndine, b. c., (Fulden)	7
McGinty, blk. h., (Eckers)	8
Monopole, ch. g., (McCarthy)	9
Sherman Clay, ch. g., (Bocock)	10
Silk Woodnut, ch. g., (Grady)	11
Planet, b. h., (Starr)	12
Walnut Lad, blk. h., (Shockency)	13
Florence, b. m., (Nethaway)	14

Time—2:12.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

A Big Crowd See Some Sharp Light Harness Contests.

BOSTON, July 23.—A large crowd saw another good exhibition of trotting at Mystic Park this afternoon. Brennan was the favorite in the 2:17 pace, and took the first heat handily. Then Regina captured the next three easily.

The 2:15 class trot was the best race of the day. The first heat was easy for Benton M. Page was looked on as a sure winner in the second, but lost all chances by a bad break. The three following heats were sharp contests between Page and Benton M. for the first half, but the latter found the pace too hot for him, and lost ground in the stretch, letting Page win easily.

The 2:30 pace was won with comparative ease by Madeline Pollard. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Regina, g. m., by Re-election, (Bowen)	3	1	1
Brennan, g. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (McClary)	1	2	2
Oconee	2	5	5
Cute, b. m., (Strong)	5	6	3
Lantana, b. m., (Dore)	6	3	3
Fundale, blk. m., (Bowne)	5	4	4
Rear Guard, ch. g., (Brewster)	9	8	6
Allen Boy, b. g., (O'Neil)	3	9	8
Claus Forester, b. h., (Clark)	7	7	7
Peerless Chimes, b. g., (Birney)	4	6	9
Daisy, br. m., (Twitchell)	10	10	dr

Time—2:14¾; 2:12¼; 2:14; 2:14¾.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Page, b. g., by Polonius, (Fleming)	5	5	1	1
Benton M., ch. h., by Governor Benton, (Houghton)	1	1	2	2
Quartermaster, b. h., (Snyder)	2	2	5	4
Vega, blk. h., (Marsh)	4	3	3	3
Miss Fullerton, b. m., (Haight)	3	4	4	5

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¾.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Madeline Pollard, blk. m., by Ned V., (Paige)	1	1	1
Harry C., blk. g., (Clark)	2	2	2
Success, b. m., (Golden)	3	6	9
Mase, g. g., (Wilson)	9	3	4
Flossie W., b. m., (Wolcott)	4	5	6
Abram S., g. g., (Brooks)	6	4	5
Brevet, b. g., (Nay)	5	9	dis
Queen Ruth, b. m., (McDonald)	7	7	8
Ella Kecham, (Kelly)	10	8	7
Hal Almon, r. h., (Middleby)	8	11	3
Mildred Wood, b. m., (Clark)	11	10	10
Burtona, blk. f., (Strong)	dis		

Time—2:14¾; 2:17½; 2:16¾.

Croker's Horses Race Again.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Richard Croker's horses reappeared on the English turf to-day, but did nothing of any consequence. His Eau Gallie (Utica) ran second to Spinning Boy in a welter handicap, at six furlongs, and Rey el Santa Anita was sixth in a field of seven in the race for the Liverpool Cup, at a mile and three-eighths. The latter race was won by Lord Derby's Canterbury Pilgrim, with Lord William Beresford's Paris III. second, and J. Wallace's Spook third. Santa Anita was not thought much of, as he was at 5 to 1 in the betting, with Paris favorite at 5 to 2 and Canterbury Pilgrim second choice at 3 to 1.

LONDON, July 23.—Duke & Wishard's horse Wishard had a walk-over for the Apthorpe Welter Plate, at a mile, at Huntingdon.

TWO MORE GAMES LOST.

Sullivan Pitched Well for New-Yorks, but Was Miserably Supported.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 5; New-York, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; New-York, 3, (second game.)
Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 7; Louisville, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	56	26	.683
Cleveland	53	25	.679
Baltimore	50	25	.667
Chicago	48	36	.571
Pittsburg	43	35	.551
Boston	42	35	.545
Philadelphia	35	43	.449
Brooklyn	35	43	.449
Washington	32	42	.432
New-York	31	46	.403
St. Louis	23	55	.295
Louisville	19	56	.253

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Pittsburg and New-York played two games to-day, and Pittsburg won both. The first game was lost through miserable fielding by the visitors. Sullivan pitched a fine game, and would have won easily had he been given any kind of support. The local men could do absolutely nothing with his delivery, and of the four hits off him, three were lucky scratches. Pittsburg took the lead right at the start in the second game, and maintained it throughout without trouble. It was a slow, tedious game, in which the one-time formidable Giants were clearly outclassed. They played ball as though they had to, not because they wanted to. Attendance, 3,500.

Score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Ulrich, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2
Ely, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	V. Hall'n, cf.	1	1	3	0	2
Stenzel, cf.	2	1	3	0	0	H. Davis, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	3	4	0	0
Merritt, c.	0	1	5	0	1	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	12	2	0	Clark, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Lyons, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0	Con'g't'n, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Padden, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	3	0	2
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	6	3	Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	6	1
Total	5	4	27	13	4	Total	4	8*	24	11	7

*Merritt out for interference, and winning run made with one out.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	—5
New-York	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New-York, 3. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 2; off Sullivan, 4. Struck out—By Hawley, 4; by Sullivan, 1. Three-base hit—H. Davis. Two-base hits—H. Davis, Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Merritt, Farrell. Stolen bases—Stenzel, (2,) Merritt, Connaughton. Hit by pitcher—By Hawley, 1; by Sullivan, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Ulrich, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Ely, ss.	1	0	4	4	1	V'n H'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	H. Davis, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Merritt, c.	0	2	5	0	0	Beasson, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Clark, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Lyons, 3b.	2	3	0	3	0	C'n'g't'n, ss.	1	2	0	5	1
Padden, 2b.	1	0	4	3	0	Wilson, c.	0	0	4	2	1
Killen, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Meekin, p.	0	2	0	2	1
Total	6	11	27	15	1	Total	3	7	24	12	3

Pittsburg	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—6
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New-York, 2. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off Killen, 4; off Meekin, 5. Struck out—By Meekin, 1. Three-base hits—Lyons, Stenzel, Tiernan. Two-base hit—Beckley. Sacrifice hit—Ulrich. Stolen bases—Lyons, Padden, (2;) H. Davis. Double plays—Ely and Beckley, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Killen, 1. Wild pitch—Meekin. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Washington	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—7

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Washington, 8. Errors—Louisville, 5; Washington, 3. Batteries—Hill and Miller; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 1. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Keener and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

The Chicago-Brooklyn game at Chicago was postponed on account of rain.

The Cincinnati-Boston game at Cincinnati was postponed on account of rain.

Orange, 4; Asbury Park, 3.

ORANGE, N. J., July 23.—A good exhibition of baseball was given at the Orange Oval this afternoon, the Asbury Park nine of college athletes playing the Orange Athletic Club. The Orange nine won by a two-base hit by Westervelt and a single by Gray in the tenth inning.

The score:

ORANGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ASBURY PARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McL'g'n, ss.	1	0	3	2		King, 2b.	1	0	4	0	
Gray, lf.	0	2	2	0	1	McG'llis, ss.	0	1	2	5	1
Thomas, cf.	0	0	5	1	0	Titus, c.	0	1	6	0	1
Allen, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Stephens, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Bailey, c.	0	2	6	0	1	Collier, rf.	0	2	1	0	1
Taylor, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1	Willis's, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Nichols, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Woodc'k, cf.	1	1	3	1	0
Kellogg, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	McK'ney, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Westervelt, p.	2	1	0	2	0	Gunster, 3b.	0	0	2	5	1
Total,	4	7*	29	10	7	Total	3	7	29	17	5

*Two men out when winning run was scored. †McGillis's fly for Paul King's interference with Kellogg's fielding the ball to first.

Orange	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—4
Asbury Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Orange, 1; Asbury Park, 2. First base on errors—Orange, 3; Asbury Park, 4. Left on bases—Orange, 6; Asbury Park, 6. Bases on balls—Off Westervelt, 1; off Stephens, 2. Struck out—By Westervelt, 3; by Stephens, 5. Stolen bases—Titus, Collier, King. Sacrifice hit—Gunster. Two-base hit—Westervelt. Hit by pitcher—Titus. Wild pitch—Stephens. Double play—Woodcock and Gunster. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

Newark, 15; Paterson, 6.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—Newark clinched its hold on first place in the Atlantic League by pounding the ball out of Paterson's hands to-day. The feature of the game was a hit by Frye in the sixth inning, when three men were on bases. He drove the ball over the fence and chased them in with a home run. The game was played before 600 people. The score:

Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—15
Paterson	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Newark, 15; Paterson, 11. Errors—Newark, 1; Paterson, 4. Batteries—Frye and Hodge and Rothfuse; McMackin and Killackey. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Hartford, 8; Athletics, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Hartford took a game from the Athletics this afternoon by bunching its hits in the first and third innings. Seeds started to pitch for Hartford, but was very wild. He gave eight bases on balls, let one run in on a wild pitch, and forced another run on balls, but after that held the Athletics safe. The score:

Athletics	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	—6
Hartford	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—8

Hits—Athletics, 6; Hartford, 10. Errors—Athletics, 3; Hartford, 8. Batteries—Ames and Milligan; Seeds, Vickery, and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Lancaster, 3; Wilmington, 2.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—For eight innings Lancaster did not score in the game here to-day, but got 2 runs in the ninth, when two men were out. Stouch was on second and Hamburg sent the ball over the fence for a home run. The score:

Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Base hits—Wilmington, 8; Lancaster, 8. Errors—Wilmington, 1; Lancaster, 2. Batteries—McCafferty and Raffert; West and Roth. Umpire—Mr. Hawke.

HAVERFORDS PLAYED WELL.

But the Eton Cricketers Started in Strong in Their Inning.

ETON, England, July 23.—The Haverford College cricket team played the crack aristocratic public school of England here to-day and made a very creditable draw with the English cracks.

D. H. Adams and J. A. Lester made a fine stand for the Americans, putting on over 100 runs between them and compelling many changes in the bowling. The rest of the team, however, could do little against the bowling of Bosanquet and Mitchell, and the total only amounted to 152.

Against this, A. B. Lubbock and H. R. Penn made a fine stand for Eton, and at call of time the total had amounted to 118 for two wickets. The following is the score:

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

C. R. Hinchman, b. Tryon	7
D. H. Adams, b. Ward	61
J. A. Lester, c. Allen, b. Mitchell	51
A. B. Mifflin, st. Browning, b. Mitchell	2
T. Wistar, c. and b. Mitchell	0
J. H. Scattergood, b. Mitchell	5
C. H. Howson, b. Ward	4
A. M. Collins, b. Bosanquet	1
C. G. Tatnall, c. Allen, b. Mitchell	5
A. Haines, b. Mitchell	2
A. G. Scattergood, not out	0
Byes	9
Leg byes	5
Total	152

ETON COLLEGE

A. B. Lubbock, not out	60
H. R. Penn, c. Mifflin, b. Adams	39
A. L. Pilkington, b. Lester	6
C. T. Allen, not out	0
Byes	10
Leg byes	3
Total	118

STEINITZ WINS FROM MAROCZY.

Scores in the Chess Tournament at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, July 23.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed in this city to-day, when the fourth round resulted as follows:

Blackburne beat Showalter in a queen's gambit after 49 moves. The game between Winawer and Charousek, a Ruy Lopez, remained adjourned. Tschigorin beat Schallopp in a Ruy Lopez after 41 moves. Steinitz beat Maroczy in a Ruy Lopez after 24 moves. Tarrasch beat Marco in a P—Q4 opening after 31 moves. Janowski beat Schlechter in a Ruy Lopez after 37 moves. Lasker and Walbrodt drew a Ruy Lopez after 36 moves. Schiffers and Porges drew a French defense after 36 moves. Pillsbury beat Albin in a Ruy Lopez after 69 moves. Teichmann had a bye.

The scores of the players to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	½	3½	Schiffers	1½	2½
Blackburne	2	2	Schlechter	2	2
Charousek	1½	½	Showalter	½	3½
Janowski	3½	½	Steinitz	3	1
Lasker	3½	½	Tarrasch	3	1
Marco	1	3	Teichmann	½	2½
Maroczy	2	2	Tschigorin	3	1
Pillsbury	2	1	Waldbrodt	3	1
Porges	½	2½	Winawer	1	2
Schallopp	1	3			

One adjourned game.
Total number of games won, 35.
Total number of games lost, 35.
Total number of games to be decided, 136.

FULL LINE SPECTACLES, RACE GLASSES, CAMERAS, ETC., GREGG, 104 FULTON ST.

RACING IN A STRONG WIND

FAST TIME MADE OVER THE COURSES AT LARCHMONT.

Musme Led All the Way in the Thirty-Foot Class—Raccoon Had Her Sail Split—Dragoon Won from Acushla, but the Hanan Boat Was Badly Handicapped—Presto Broke Her Tiller, and Paprika Capsized After the Race.

A strong northwest wind favored the yachts at Larchmont yesterday and sent them over the courses in fine style. It was almost too strong for the small boats, and some of them met with slight mishaps.

The races yesterday were for forty-foot sloops, the thirty-four, thirty, twenty-one, and fifteen foot special classes, and cabin catboats. They were started by the Regatta Committee from the tug Luckenbach at 11:30 o'clock. The courses selected were to a stakeboat off Parsonage Point, then to Hempstead Harbor; then to the fininishing line. This was sailed twice over by all except the twenty-one and fifteen footers and cabin catboats. These sailed over a smaller triangle inside the big one.

The first starting signal was given at 11:35. This was for the forty and thirty-four footers. The Awa led the Choctaw over the line by 45 seconds. These two were entered in a regular class. The Choctaw and the Uvira were s

MR. ROOSEVELT'S JUSTICE

MANY POLICEMEN TRIED BEFORE POLICE BOARD'S PRESIDENT.

Patrolman Frey Told the Truth and So Will Escape with a Heavy Fine Instead of Dismissal Being Recommended—Sullivan, Who Caught "Big Hennessy" and Read of It on Post, Is Forgiven for This Once.

President Roosevelt was the trial Commissioner at Police Headquarters yesterday. There were ninety-one cases on the calendar. Among them were twenty conversation complaints, fifteen absent from post charges, two citizens' complaints, and the rest were for minor offenses.

Patrolman Lewis Owen of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was tried on charges preferred by Acting Inspector Harley and Capt. Brown. The complaint was that while conveying a female prisoner to court on July 1 he advised her to plead guilty and kept a pair of gloves belonging to her. The woman was Mrs. Gertie Warner, who had been arrested in her flat, at 259 West Thirty-ninth Street, on a charge of disorderly conduct. Acting Inspector Harley said he made the complaint on the strength of a newspaper story. Mrs. Warner did not appear. Capt. Brown said he had made every effort to find her, but without success.

Charles Moffatt, who owns the flat where she lived, said Patrolman Owen brought Mrs. Warner's gloves to him and asked him to deliver them to her. Patrolman Owen told the Commissioner that he simply advised the woman to tell the truth. As to the gloves, he carried them for her and forgot to return them. The complaint was dismissed.

"Shoofly" Roundsman Jerry Sullivan charged Patrolman George W. Hoefling of the Eldridge Street Station with reading a newspaper while on patrol. Hoefling stated he was reading an article about an arrest he had made. The Commissioner asked him who it was he arrested. He told the Commissioner it was a thief known as "Big Hennessy," and showed the clipping.

"You did pretty well in arresting 'Big Hennessy,' replied the Commissioner, "and in consideration of that I will let you off this time, but don't read newspapers on your post again."

Roundsman Powers arraigned Patrolman Joseph P. Frey, who was absent from post and could not be found for thirty-three minutes. The Roundsman said when he found Frey the latter admitted he was off post and gave as an excuse that he was tired. Frey confessed to the Commissioner that the charge was true. He said he felt sick and sat down in a hall.

"But for the fact that you have told the truth," said the Commissioner, "I would have recommended your dismissal. As long as you tell the truth frankly, I will recommend a heavy fine."

Frey has been only four months on the force.

Patrolman Michael Sullivan No. 2 of the Church Street Station was tried on charges of assaulting a boy named John Gearns of 107 Washington Street on Fourth of July night. Gearns said he was standing in front of 105 Washington Street, where there was a crowd, when the policeman came along and scattered the crowd. Gearns, who is sickly, said he was unable to get out of the way and Patrolman Sullivan struck him in the neck with his fist, knocking him down and rendering him unconscious.

Michael J. Kelly, one of the complainant's witnesses, furnished much amusement in the courtroom. He wanted to know in the start if it was against the rules of procedure to make some preliminary remarks. Commissioner Roosevelt said it was. In his testimony Kelly said there was a big crowd participating in mixed-ale festivities.

"In fact," he said, "an incipient riot was in progress when the officer appeared. This boy is an invalid, and he was unable to get out of the way. The officer gave him a push or a shove and he fell down. He was knocked in the direction of north by northeast, not less than six feet nor more than eight feet. A priest was called for the boy. I afterward saw the patrolman. He was in great trepidation."

Other witnesses testified that there was fighting going on all day at 105-7 Washington Street. Policemen were sent there to drive the crowds away and quell the disturbance. While dispersing the crowd the boy was accidentally knocked down. Patrolman Sullivan said the boy's father attacked him. The father was arrested.

The witness Kelly insisted on making a speech, and said that the Gearns boy had been wantonly assaulted.

Commissioner Roosevelt closed the case and said the officer did his duty, without question. It was to be regretted, he said, that the Gearns boy had been injured, but the officer had to handle a rough crowd, and it was the boy's misfortune that he happened to be in the crowd.

Roundsman Wilson of Inspector Cortright's office appeared against Patrolmen Frank Webster and Watson Drummond of the Mercer Street Station on conversation charges. The Roundsman said he found them loitering and talking in Washington Square Park. The accused said they were watching two women who were acting suspiciously in the park. It was nearly 5 o'clock in the morning, and they went to make investigations. They found that the women were servants in ex-Mayor Cooper's house, and that they were looking for a parrot that escaped from the ex-Mayor's residence.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Solomon Alter Says He Was Unjustifiably Arrested—Clubbing Cases.

Solomon Alter of 9 Montgomery Street, a wealthy east side property owner, said yesterday that he will prefer charges of unjustifiable arrest against Patrolman Richard J. Holland of the Madison Street Station.

Mr. Alter was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. In taking him to the Essex Market Police Court Holland kept such a tight hold upon his collar that a large number of his acquaintances followed them in wonderment.

According to Mr. Alter's statement, he saw a drunken man opposite his home early yesterday morning, and thought he might fall down a flight of stairs. Not finding a policeman, he sent to the Madison Street Station for one. Holland responded to the call, and insisted that Mr. Alter make the complaint against the drunken man. Mr. Alter said he replied that the man was drunk, and that it was the policeman's duty to arrest him. Holland then arrested the drunken man, and Mr. Alter agreed to go with him to the station. On the way, he said, Holland seized him, and said: "You are my prisoner, too." He said that at the station the Sergeant reprimanded Holland for making the arrest.

Holland swore that Mr. Alter used abusive and threatening language to him because he did not arrest the drunken man at once.

Magistrate Kudlich said the arrest, on the policeman's own statement, was unjustifiable, and he granted Mr. Alter an honorable discharge.

Patrolman Charles G. Kammer of the Mercer Street Station was on trial yesterday before Police Commissioner Roosevelt on a charge of clubbing preferred by John McAndrew, a laborer, living at 82 Christopher Street.

McAndrew said that when he was walking through Macdougal Street, near West Third Street, on July 14, a patrolman came up to him, without provocation, and struck him in the face with a club, knocking out two of his teeth. He identified Kammer as the policeman.

Kammer denied the charges. He said he was not in Macdougal Street at the time, and also informed the Commissioner that McAndrew first accused another policeman. Kammer was formerly the amateur champion boxer.

Patrolman John J. Bryan of the Mulberry Street Station is to be placed on trial for clubbing Joseph Bruno, the son of Rocco Bruno, a music dealer, of 377 Broome Street, a few evenings ago. Bruno got in a rough-and-tumble fight with a tramp who insulted two girls. Bryan separated the two, but in doing so he accidentally, he says, struck Bruno, breaking the young man's kneecap. Bruno could not appear at Police Headquarters yesterday, but his father and brother made the charge.

Bryan has been on the force six years. He is a young man and has a good record, wearing two medals for rescuing people from drowning.

MAYOR MUST GRANT A LICENSE.

Justice Osborne Decides in Favor of the Surf Athletic Club.

Mayor Wurster will have to grant a first-class theatrical license to the Surf Athletic Club of Coney Island. He refused last week to grant such a license, but the persons interested in the club went before Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and asked for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to grant a license.

Mayor Wurster intimated that the reason he refused the license was because the club wanted to have a "slugging match," and he did not intend to be a party to any such affair.

The fighting bouts were to have taken place Wednesday night, but were postponed until to-morrow evening.

In granting the mandamus yesterday, Justice Osborne said:

Even conceding, for the sake of the argument, that the Mayor is vested with the discretion as to granting licenses, as contended for by the learned Corporation Counsel, there is no evidence before the court that the Mayor has exercised any such discretion; the statement of a third party, to wit, the private secretary, as to what investigation was made, as to what information the Mayor succeeded in obtaining, and what conclusion he has arrived at in the alleged exercise of his discretion, is mere hearsay and cannot weigh against the positive declarations of the relator.

It is almost needless to add that if any prize-fights are attempted to be carried on in relator's building in violation of the law, the police authorities will undoubtedly interfere.

Justice Osborne, besides granting the mandamus, also allowed $50 costs, which the city will have to pay.

When Mr. Schieren was Mayor he also refused to grant a license to the Seaside Athletic Club, and Justice Gaynor granted a mandamus. On the night of the fight, however, the police were present and made it so uncomfortable for the pugilists that the fight was declared off, and no other fights were allowed unless the police were on hand, and the Superintendent of Police was recognized as the referee, as it was he who gave the signals whether or not the fighting was too brutal.

The result was that fighting at Coney Island became a farce. The Surf Athletic Club now desires to revive the old-time pugilism, and by the decision of Justice Osborne the Mayor must grant the license, but Inspector Clayton and Acting Captain Lawson will see that the pugilists do not do any damage to each other.

J. ELLIOTT SMITH ON TRIAL.

Question of Lawyer Campbell Appearing in Fire Board's Case.

The trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Telegraph Department, on charges of fraud and incompetency, was begun yesterday before the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The board was represented by William L. Findley, attorney for the Fire Department, and Col. T. C. Campbell, who said he had been consulted by a majority of the board, and represented them as well as some property owners who were interested in having an efficient alarm system maintained.

Commissioner Sheffield asked what members of the board he represented, and Col. Campbell responded: "All but Mr. Sheffield."

Mr. Sheffield asked that the manner in which the attorney happened to be in the case be placed in the record. This was done.

Col. J. V. Olcott, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, objected vigorously to Attorney Campbell being permitted to take part in the prosecution, and asked for an adjournment on account of having had only about six working hours in which to prepare for the trial. The attorney's objection and request were overruled.

Adam Bosch, Superintendent of the Fire Department alarm system in Newark, N. J., was the only witness examined.

A report of "trouble" in the alarm system of the New-York Fire Department during the year preceding the filing of charges against Superintendent Smith was shown to Mr. Bosch. He said that, judging from the report, the alarm system must have been in a very bad condition. He explained in detail his reasons for this opinion.

It was agreed to resume the trial at 10:30 Monday morning.

HE LOOKED INTO A BUNGHOLE.

The Porter Had a Match—Explosion Followed and He Was Hurt.

A porter in the employ of Ross & Keany, liquor merchants at 66 Water Street, with the aid of a lighted match yesterday afternoon looked into the bunghole of an empty alcohol cask, which was standing on end, to see if it was clean.

A terrific explosion, which was heard two blocks away, followed. The porter was thrown violently against the wall, while the barrel head blew up against the ceiling.

Hundreds of persons rushed to the place, and the firemen of Engine No. 4 and Hook and Ladder No. 15 took their machines there, fearing that a fire would follow the explosion.

The porter escaped with a bad scare and several bruises about the body.

Funeral of Peter Kenny.

The funeral of Peter Kenny of Ridgeway Park, N. J., who was for years a member of the Old Guard and the Hoboken Turtle Club, and who died Tuesday, took place from the home of his father-in-law, John Bingham, 8 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday. The Rev. J. E. Lambert of Ridgeway Park officiated. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery. W. H. Kirby, Chauncey L. Girard, and Horace Brockway of the Old Guard and the Turtle Club, and Adjt. Robert P. Lyons and Capts. B. J. Rogers and James Wennan of the Old Guard acted as pall bearers. Among those present besides the members of the family were Major Thomas E. Sloan, Capt. A. T. Decker, Edward P. Moore, James Hammel, and A. P. Sanderson of the Old Guard, and Senator Thomas Murphy and P. Kehoe.

Wants to Preach to Bicyclists.

The Rev. Mr. Silleck, pastor of the Presbyterian Chapel, Coney Island, is one of the ministers who believe in bicycles and newspapers. On Wednesday he requested the reporters who frequent Police Headquarters on the island to announce that his chapel is within a few hundred yards of the bicycle path, on the boulevard, and all wheelmen are welcome there. Their wheels will be checked free of charge while they attend services.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, northwesterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and showers Saturday.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair Friday, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair Friday morning, followed by increasing cloudiness, and probably showers at night, winds shifting to southeasterly. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, variable winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, followed by showers in extreme northern portions, southerly to southwesterly winds. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, increasing cloudiness, showers, and cooler, clearing at night, variable winds, becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, showers and cooler, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, cooler, southerly to southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, southeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness and showers, fresh to brisk easterly winds. OHIO, rain, brisk to high southeasterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, rain, high easterly winds, cooler in southern portions. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain, brisk southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain, fresh to brisk easterly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, fresh variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers Friday morning, clearing and slightly warmer in the afternoon, variable winds. IOWA, showers, northeasterly winds. MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, threatening weather, but probably without rain, slightly warmer, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, rain, much cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. KANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, winds becoming southerly.

Signals.—Storm signals are displayed at Chicago and at Milwaukee and Grand Haven sections. The area of high pressure has remained stationary in the Gulf, diminishing in magnitude. The disturbance in the middle plateau region has crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Platte Valley, and appears as a trough of low pressure extending from New-Mexico to Indiana. Rain has fallen in New-England, on the Middle Atlantic coast, in the Ohio, Missouri, and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States, it has fallen in the Middle and Upper Missouri, in the Upper Mississippi Valleys, the lake region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Fair weather may be expected in the Atlantic States, showers in the lake region, the Ohio, Middle and Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

TROUBLE BETWEEN SEABOARD AIR LINE AND SOUTHERN.

Failure of the Southern States Freight Association to Harmonize Matters—The Seaboard Air Line Defiant—President St. John Says that the Southern Is to Blame for the Existing Differences—Notes of Various Interests.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—A committee from the Executive Board of the Southern States Freight Association had a conference today with Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line in reference to the cut rates which that line has put in force from Baltimore to the South. Mr. St. John stated that he would be pleased to hear any statement which the committee had to present, but that he would ask the privilege of making his reply in writing later in the day, so the committee did all the talking. It was composed of President Thomas of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, President George C. Smith of the Atlanta and West Point, Traffic Manager W. L. Guillaudeu of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, Traffic Manager Whitney of the Merchants and Miners' Steamship Company, and General Manager Scott of the Georgia Railroad. They asked Mr. St. John to withdraw his cut rate, which threatened general demoralization and vast loss of revenue to all lines in the South.

In his written reply, which was handed to Chairman Thomas this afternoon, Mr. St. John recites what he declares to be the efforts of the Southern Railway to crush the Seaboard, with the view to defeating competition. He concludes by asking: "Shall it be the withdrawal of the Southern's new line of steamers between Baltimore and Norfolk and the making of satisfactory through-car arrangement, easily to be accomplished, and the saving of the revenue thereby to the Southern and other lines, or shall it be the disrupting of all rates through thousands of miles of territory, and the consequent loss to it of millions of revenue, with a more speedy necessity for the reorganization of its (the Southern's) system. The problem is theirs to solve, not ours. We do not fear either the problem or the Southern; our cause is just, and sooner or later the right will prevail."

Switching Charges.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The troublesome switching charge has again been the subject of consideration by Eastern roads. When the Joint Traffic Association some months ago declared that the cost of transferring cars from manufacturing industries over the Belt Line to the various roads must be borne by the shipper, it was thought the matter had been settled. It seems, however, some of the roads have favorite shippers whose business they desire to keep and who object to paying the switching charge. The proposition that the roads absorb the charge, as had been done in the past, was again broached, and freight men have been wrestling with it for several days. Yesterday the meeting adjourned after a decision had been reached that the charge was a just and equitable one, and that the present tariff should be enforced.

One of the latest rumors concerning the Baltimore and Ohio is that it will secure rights over the elevated loop when that work is completed, and will thereby come into one of the most magnificent terminals of any railroad in the city.

An Award of Royalties.

Ex-Surrogate Rollins has filed a report as referee in the suit brought by Augusta Genet against the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company, in which he awards certain disputed royalties to the plaintiff on a contract she had with the company. The plaintiff owned certain coal lands in Pennsylvania on which she contracted with the company to mine and pay her a royalty of 12½ cents a ton on all coal mined to a certain size. She claimed that she had not received the full amount due her on this contract, and the referee gives her judgment for $24,750.25 due her from the company and the costs and taxes of the action.

Railway Superintendents.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—The National Association of Railway Superintendents, at its meeting here yesterday, elected the following officers: President—L. E. Johnson, Lake Shore, Toledo; First Vice President—D. S. Sutherland, Michigan Central, Detroit; Second Vice President—Benjamin McKeen, Vandalia Line, Indianapolis; Secretary—O. G. Fetter, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Executive Committee will select the next place of meeting, which will probably be Indianapolis.

Street Railway Reorganization.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—It is reported here to-day that the Elizabeth Street Railway Company, in which ex-Congressman Kean is chief stockholder, is to be reorganized, and that Mr. Kean is to retire from the new company. Steps are on foot, it is said, to have the reorganization go into effect next week, and the work of changing the road into a trolley line will not be undertaken until the reorganization has been perfected. Some wealthy New-Yorkers, it is said, are going into the enterprise.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Chicago Local Passenger Agent Association, it is said, will shortly be abolished, and that part of the Western passenger agreement that provides for its existence abrogated. Since the creation of the mileage bureau it has usurped the functions of the city passenger agents in Chicago who make up the local associations, and the tests of the market formerly made by the local Chairman are now performed by spotters employed by the mileage bureau.

—There are indications that the St. Paul and the Northwest, as well as the coal operatives of Illinois and Ohio, will reap the benefit of a rate war in which the railroads seem certain to become involved. Some of the roads are already preparing to reduce the present freight rates on that commodity from Chicago to St. Paul, and their competitors will certainly follow the example set them.

—R. D. Carpenter, general agent in this city of the Southern Railway (Piedmont Air Line) announces that that line has recently equipped its Washington and Southwestern vestibuled limited, between New-York and New-Orleans, with Pullman's latest double drawing room, smoking room, and ten-section sleeping cars.

—By action of the Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List yesterday, $5,500,000 5 per cent, thirty-year consolidated mortgage gold bonds of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company were regularly listed.

—Edward S. Washburn has been elected President of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railways, to succeed the late George H. Nettleton.

—President D. B. Robinson and several other officers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road are now making a tour of inspection over that road.

—George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, sailed for Europe on the steamship St. Paul last Wednesday.

—Col. L. J. Polk succeeds B. F. Yoakum as Vice President and General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé.

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will hold their fifth biennial convention in Galveston, Texas, Sept. 8.

—S. L. McDonough has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Great Northern in Philadelphia.

—Oscar G. Murray, one of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

Fire Damages a Frame Building.

A fire in the three-story frame house at 509 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street yesterday afternoon nearly destroyed it. Part of the ground floor is occupied by John Ganz, a barber, and the other part by Thomas P. Walsh, who keeps a fancy dry goods store. The damage was about $3,000, only partially insured.

She Will Talk About Dress.

The seventh of the series of free entertainments, given every Friday evening during the Summer, at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, and will consist of a lecture by Dr. Elizabeth Jarrett: "How to Dress and What to Eat." All women are cordially invited.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Unmatchable Designs.
Factory Prices.

MUCH TROUBLE OVER A CHECK.

L. H. Roth Arrested for Passing One That Bore a Forged Indorsement.

Louis H. Roth of 276 East Houston Street was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of passing a check for $58.35 which bore a forged indorsement.

The check was a good one, but the indorsement of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had been forged. It appears that on June 22 John Rous presented himself to John McCabe, a saloon keeper at 94 Columbus Avenue and represented himself as the Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. McCabe gave him a check for $58.35, the amount of premium due on an insurance policy. Later the check came into Roth's possession, and he went to the Hungarian Bank, at 1 Avenue B, and asked to have it cashed. George H. Langyel, the manager of the bank, refused to cash the check unless Roth was identified. Joseph Stock of 278 East Houston Street, a Director of the bank, then indorsed the check of Roth, with whom he was acquainted, and it was cashed. Later the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company said its indorsement had been forged.

Roth was arrested on Wednesday, and when he was taken to court yesterday there was some discussion as to who should make the complaint against him. The officials of the insurance company wanted to appear as compainants. The officers of the bank said that they should be allowed to complain, as they had paid over the money on a check that was practically worthless in one sense, because of the forged indorsement. Mr. McCabe wanted to know where he came in. As the check was certified, he said, he is still liable for its amount. The officers of the insurance company said that as Rous, who received the check, is not an officer of their company, Mr. McCabe still owes them the amount of his premium. The bank officers wanted to know where they are going to recover their money.

It was finally decided to let Mr. McCabe draw up the complaint, and have the other parties witness it.

The officers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company say they will have Rous indicted and extradited from Buda-Pesth, Hungary, where he went soon after receiving the check.

NOT RESCUED BY HER LOVER.

Haas Did Not Interfere When Neighbors Attacked His Sweetheart.

The people living in the tenement at 201 Delancey Street have complained for some time because a pair of lovers have monopolized the front stoop of the house, and one result of these complaints was the summoning of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault.

Harry Haas of 222 Delancey Street has been in the habit for a long time of calling upon Miss Fanny Rosenburg of 201 Delancey Street every night, and together they carried on their lovemaking on the front stoop of the girl's home. The lovemaking and the persistent occupancy of the stoop soon annoyed the tenants of the house. They complained and even threw water out of the front windows upon the young couple. But the lovemaking still went on.

According to the complaint of Haas, several of the tenants, including Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, attacked the girl Saturday night and punished her severely. Then they compelled Haas to go to his home. When Haas told in court of the attack upon his sweetheart Magistrate Kudlich asked him:

"What were you doing while she was being assaulted?"

"I didn't want to interfere," said Haas. "You see, there were five or six of them, and it would have done me no good to mix up in the fight. I would surely have been licked."

"So you stood by and watched it, did you?" asked Thomas J. Bradley, who appeared as counsel for Brooks.

"Certainly," Haas replied. "What was the use of two of us getting licked?"

"You are a gallant lover," said Magistrate Kudlich, as he dismissed the complaint.

FAILURE OF AN ITALIAN BANK.

Elisa Banked in a Cash Register in a Saloon.

The Italian banking firm of Gaetano D. Elisa & Co. of 102 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, and 37 Main Street, Brooklyn, failed yesterday, and Elisa, the head of the firm, and all the police could find of it, was locked up in Jersey City on a charge of embezzlement. The bank ostensibly possesses a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Board of Directors, but Elisa was the only person ever seen in charge of the bank. The bank itself is almost as mythical as the officers, for it was kept in a corner of a saloon run by Elisa at 102 Brunswick Street. When a customer wished to deposit money, Elisa sat down at a table and received it and entered the amount in the depositor's book. Then he carefully placed the money in the cash register behind the bar, and thus ended the transaction, so far as the depositor was concerned.

The only person the police were able to find who had ever got any money out of the bank was Carrina Gensole of 170 Montgomery Street. He put in $100, and got it out in installments. When Geronimo Constate of 37 Main Street, Brooklyn, who had deposited $458; Giovanni di Prinzi of 275 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who had deposited $1,100, and Carmena Derole of 104 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, who had deposited $100, tried to withdraw their deposits, they could not get them, even in installments. Yesterday they made complaint before Police Justice Potts, and Elisa was arrested.

He was represented by Alexander Simpson, who asked for an adjournment, in order that he might inquire into the case. He was given until to-day. Elisa refused to make any statement. It is said that his liabilities to depositors amount to about $7,000.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR
of
MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL,
New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal. Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Co-centrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Dalheim Preparatory Institute. Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Av.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—A Classical Seminary of high grade for boys and girls. Beautiful and healthful location in the Hudson River Valley. Conservatory of Music, Art, and Elocution. For catalogues address REV. A. H. BLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, N. Y.

MISS ANNA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Morristown, New-Jersey, will reopen September 23. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore Colleges. Music and Art. Resident native French and German teachers. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Boarding pupils, $700.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MASTERY OF GERMAN OR FRENCH IS of commercial value. Private lessons for business men. Prof. HEIDEMANN, 96 East 10th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE and TUB BATHS.—Mrs. Minnie Powers, 115 West 58th St., ground floor; closed Sundays.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and **SARANAC LAKE.**
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL,
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.
33 miles from New-York, on the GREAT SOUTH BAY. All modern improvements; accommodates 350 guests. The most desirably located, with best table and service of any house on the SOUTH SIDE. Terms reasonable. Boating, bathing, fishing, fine drives. Full orchestra. N. Y. office, F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av.
E. H. ROGERS, JR.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.
Select family house at reasonable rates, with first-class table; 25 miles from New-York on GREAT SOUTH BAY. Bathhouses, with 100 rooms, connected with hotel. BEST BATHING, FISHING, AND SHOOTING ON THE SOUTH SIDE. N. Y. OFFICE, FRED. H. SCOFIELD, 1 MADISON AV.
E. H. ROGERS, JR.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,813 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R. Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands, Jeff. Co., New-York.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 99 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.,
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $7 to $12 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK.
Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

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Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200. One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra.
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CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class city references. Care Mrs. Brandenburge, 1,808 3d Av., near 90th St.

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COOK.—By a first-class cook; short distance in the country; no objection to large family if good wages are paid; best reference. Call, for two days, at 108 West 29th St.

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COOK.—By first-class woman; English; understands all branches of cooking; good baker. M. P., 203 East 50th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat Norwegian-German girl; good cook and laundress; city or country. 169 East 34th St.; store.

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COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat Norwegian-German girl as good cook and laundress; city or country. 169 East 34th St., store.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; city or country; best of references; wages, $25 per month. 36 East 3d St.

COOK.—By a good French cook; in private family; first-class references. B., 1,227 Broadway.

CO

RECH'S TALE OF MURDER

TREMBLING AND FAINT HE TELLS HOW HE KILLED HIS WIFE.

Dead Before He Knew It, He Says, in an Effort to Save His Neck from the Rope—Probability that He Will Escape the Greatest New-Jersey Penalty—Fruitless Attempt of the Defense to Keep Out His Confession.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., July 23.—Damaging evidence was brought out against John Rech, who is on trial here for murdering his common-law wife, Bessie Weaver, at the session of the court this morning. The confession made by the accused to Chief Detective Miller of Philadelphia was introduced in evidence. Counsel for the prisoner fought hard and long against the confession being admitted, but was beaten, and the confession was laid before the jury.

Chief Miller was the first witness. It was to him that the confession was made the Sunday morning after the arrest of Rech in Philadelphia. The detective testified that the confession was made without threats, persuasion, or promises. The fight was begun at this point, and the counsel for the prisoner claimed the evidence was not sufficient to show the confession to have been a voluntary one.

The formal objection to the admittance of the confession was overruled. Lawyer Stephany then arose, and, with much dramatic effect, pleaded that the usual course of the trial be departed from and that the prisoner be allowed to take the stand at that point and contradict the testimony of the detective. Rech did not make the confession freely, it was claimed. He had been forced into it.

Counsel wanted the benefit of Rech's story reaching the jury before the confession, and fought hard. Finally, Judge Ludlow ordered Rech to take the stand. He then told him to tell in his own words and without prompting how the confession came to be made.

Rech trembled visibly as he slowly made his way to the witness chair. He sank into the chair in what appeared to be a half-dazed manner, and did not draw himself together for some time. Finally he told what he claimed was the true version of the events leading up to the confession.

"I did not want to talk that morning," he said. "I had just been brought to the City Hall. I was sick and tired, and did not want to say anything about the matter on Sunday morning. But Chief Miller said for me to go ahead; it would be better to have it all over with, and the sooner I told about it the better. I then told him all about Bessie, and what happened that Saturday night."

Counsel then made another powerful plea to have the confession kept out. The effort failed, and the confession was admitted. As the reading went on Rech was greatly affected. He shifted about on his chair, and repeatedly wiped great drops of perspiration from his forehead. The confession was practically the same as the one made to Lawyer Williams, except that it went into the minute details of the strangling of the woman and then of the burial of the body.

The State rested at the noon recess, and when court reconvened the case for the defense was opened by Counselor Endicott. The address outlined the defense to be an effort to avoid conviction in the first degree.

Rech, on taking the stand on his own behalf, told the story of his life, and how he met Bessie Weaver. He told of their coming to the lonely farmhouse in Estellville, and the incidents of their stay there. He claimed that Bessie left the farmhouse in the latter part of September, saying she was going to Philadelphia. She was absent two weeks. The accused claimed Bessie had told him she had been divorced from her former husband.

Rech was very nervous, and the strain was so great he was temporarily excused from further testifying. Drs. Reilly and Pennington were recalled, and explained that death could have been caused by strangulation.

Rech, who appeared calmer after a brief rest, was recalled. He told how the child had been adopted by him and Bessie, and retold the story of the occurrences of the morning on which he murdered Bessie. He said that while in bed he heard a noise down stairs, and, on investigating, found Bessie was dressing, getting ready to leave the farm. He threw her on the bed and shook and choked her. Before he knew it, she was dead. He claimed that he did not remember how he buried the body.

Court, after a recess, reassembled at 7:15 to-night and the trial proceeded. The session lasted two hours. Rech was on the stand.

He wanted the court to repeat what he had said in the afternoon, claiming his mind was weak. Then he continued his confession, and told of the burying of the body and all the details happening between the murder and his arrest. He said he was restless from the minute the crime was committed. He told how he disposed of his live stock and gave up the farmhouse. He showed how Bessie was shot in the leg, and he handled the gun in court.

It is now believed Rech will escape the full penalty of the crime, and that his lawyers will secure a verdict for him of murder in the second degree.

OUT FOR BRYAN AND SEWALL.

Tammany Organization in the Fourteenth Declares Its Position.

The Tammany organization of the Fourteenth Assembly District met last night and indorsed the Chicago ticket at the district headquarters, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Almost all the members of the committee of this district turned out in response to the wishes of ex-Register John Reilly, and the result was a large attendance. John E. Donnelly presided at the meeting, and resolutions were adopted declaring, among other things, that Bryan and Sewall "stand for the plain people of the country against the puffed-up and arrogant plutocrats."

There were several other such statements in the resolutions, including the following:

In sorrow, not in anger, we commiserate with our former associates who have deserted the grand old Democratic Party and joined the Republican Party, the party of trusts, monopolies, high taxation, and syndicates; whose gagged, speechless, and shackled candidate for the Presidency is mortgaged to that arch enemy of labor, Mark Hanna, and whose election will mean Government for the trusts, by the trusts, and of the trusts, and we congratulate the hundreds and thousands of honest men who have taken the places of the deserters.

Ex-Register Reilly and Leader John T. Oakley moved and seconded the resolutions, and they were of course carried. Speeches were made by Richard Lacy and William Hepburn Russell. Mr. Russell comes from Chattanooga, Tenn., and says that he has been a silver man for a year. John M. Nolan of Monroe County, James Flynn, and Congressmen Sulzer were also among the speakers.

To Ratify the Chicago Ticket.

The Bryan and Sewall Club of the Single Taxers will ratify the Chicago nominees at a mass meeting to be held in Madison Avenue in front of Dr. Parkhurst's church to-morrow night. This will be the first open-air mass meeting of the season. Jerome O'Neil of the Paper Hangers' Union will preside, and Charles Frederick Adams, A. B. Cruikshank, Dr. Miller, and C. W. Cooke are down for speeches.

Mr. McAdoo's Change of Plan.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo was expected to visit the United States ship Minnesota yesterday to inspect the home of the Massachusetts naval militia. He was, however, unable to do so because of the receipt of news of the illness of his wife's mother. The telegram announcing the illness was received on board the Dolphin at Gloucester. The Assistant Secretary came to this city and took the 7 o'clock express for Washington.

Benefit for the Cuban Army.

A benefit was held in the Fifth Avenue Hall, at 27 West Forty-second Street, last night, in aid of the Sanitary Corps of the Cuban Army. The entertainment was arranged by Dr. F. Soper and Mrs. Miria M. de Goynn. Mrs. De Goynn's husband, Martin O. de Goynn, is fighting with the Cuban Army. The attendance was good, and an excellent programme was rendered. An address was made on the Cuban question by Rafael Navarro. The patriotic song, "Cuba Libre," was sung by Mrs. de Goynn. Both received great applause.

STRIKE OF TAILORS SPREADING.

More Men Join the Ranks and Others Are Expected to Follow.

The strike of the tailors that began Wednesday spread further yesterday, about 1,000 more joining the ranks in the morning, and a little later 000 women and girls employed as finishers also went out.

It was announced that to-day the overcoat and sack-coat makers, who number about 1,200, will go out, and on Sunday the members of the Pantsmakers' Union will strike to the number of 5,000. About 2,000 vest-makers will strike next week, and other organizations may join them. The Progressive Tailors' Union, that formerly belonged to the Knights of Labor, has also decided to go out.

The Executive Committee of the United Garment Workers of America, with which the Brotherhood of Tailors is affiliated, will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon and take formal action to support the strike. A member of the Executive Committee said yesterday that the general officers of the United Garment Workers were opposed to the strike at the first, and advised the men to wait until a more opportune time; but, as the men had started, the United Garment Workers would support them to the end.

Meyer Schoenfeld said that there were already over 10,000 persons on strike. He also said that the Brotherhood had engaged ex-Assistant District Attorney Bradley to draw up the demands of the union in legal form, and then they would be presented to the union for ratification.

The contractors whose hands struck appointed several committees to call on those contractors whose men were still working and ask them to join in a plan to compel the manufacturers to pay higher prices. Many of these consented and shut down their shops, and more of them are expected to shut down to-day.

The contractors had no formal meeting yesterday, but will have one to-morrow afternoon, and it was rumored that they will decide to close their shops to non-union men and openly espouse the cause of the strikers. The Executive Committee of the contractors held a secret session in the afternoon.

The women and girls will hold a mass meeting this evening at Walhalla Hall, and will be addressed by Minnie Rosen, Lottie Persky, and other leaders.

Albert H. Hochstadter, President of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, said that the statements made by some of the strikers' leaders, that the manufacturers had been withholding supplies, were not true. There were no supplies, as there was little demand for goods this season, and most of that demand was for cheap goods. In fact, the manufacturers expected little improvement in trade until after the elections.

PILGRIM CHURCH SPIRE DAMAGED.

Much of Its Slate Covering Torn Off by Lightning.

The spire of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue, of which the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin is pastor, was struck by lightning at 11:30 Wednesday night, and it and the tower were damaged to the extent of $800. No damage was done to the interior of the church.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, the spire looked as though it might have been bombarded with cannon balls. The spire and tower are 120 feet high, the tower being square and the spire hexagonal. In the tower are four small windows, and four that are 30 feet long.

The first lightning bolt struck the gilt ball at the apex of the spire, and tore the slate from the northeastern side. Another bolt struck the northern side of the spire and carried away a considerable portion of the brickwork and stone coping of the tower. All of the windows in the tower were shattered. Nearly 100 panes of stained glass in the Gothic windows facing Madison Avenue were also broken.

Two or three pieces of stone on the western side of the tower were torn away by the lightning.

In the house of John Marks of 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street—nearly two blocks away—the shock was felt plainly. Mr. Marks was in his bedroom at the time, and was almost knocked off his feet. In the home of L. B. Purdy of 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street there was almost a panic. Several women rushed from the upper stories of the house, thinking that the building had been struck. They were reassured by Mr. Purdy.

A group of men standing at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lexington Avenue saw the bolts strike the church. They said yesterday that from where they stood the light was blinding, and the thunder had the effect of a small earthquake.

J. M. Ryder of 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who is the sexton of the church, inspected the church immediately after it was struck, and found that no damage had been done to the interior.

Lightning Felt on the Bridge.

Car No. 75, attached to one of the bridge trains on its way from this city to Brooklyn, during the thunder storm Wednesday night, the bridge officials say, was struck by lightning and six panes of glass broken. The car was crowded with passengers, but none of them was injured, nor did any of them feel the electricity. Some of them say that the windows were broken by the concussion caused by the heavy thunder.

A flagpole on the building at Concord and Liberty Streets, Brooklyn, near the bridge, was struck and shattered by the lightning in the same storm.

BABETA BRAM'S HARD FORTUNE.

Driven from Her Property by a Squatter and Almost Destitute.

A story of hardship was brought out by a motion made before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday by H. A. Frost.

He appealed to the Recorder to extend the assistance of the law to a weak woman suffering from the tardy course of justice. This woman, he said, was near the point of absolute destitution because the law has not given her the protection she is entitled to.

The woman, Mr. Frost said, was Mrs. Babeta Bram, who is now well along in years. Mrs. Bram and her husband, Jacob, acquired on April 24, 1878, the property at 1,367 First Avenue, each owning one-half. The ownership of the property was duly registered in the County Clerk's office. She and her husband collected $100 a month rent for the place. It is now worth $200 a month rental. She and her husband collected rent up to 1881. Soon afterward her husband went to California, where he died, in 1891.

Some time after her husband went away a squatter, Herman A. Koenig, took possession of her property. She invoked the aid of the law to remove the squatter, and after several years she succeeded in driving him out. When he removed, however, he left Anna Goldsmith in possession of the property, and she still remains in full control.

Mrs. Bram has tried in vain year after year to get the woman squatter out. Mrs. Bram went to the house in September, 1895, placed all the furniture in a rear room, and put a padlock on the door. The Goldsmith woman appeared later, broke the padlock, and forced Mrs. Bram out of the house and off the property. At the same time she threatened personal violence to Mrs. Bram if she returned.

Since then Mrs. Bram has been unable to visit her own property. As she has no other means of support, she is near a starving condition, although rightfully entitled to an income of about $200 a month.

The Recorder said he was busy, but would take the papers and look at them when at leisure.

Mr. Frost stated that Anna Goldsmith now rents a part of the premises to a Chinaman, who conducts a laundry and presumably pays rent to her.

Wants Information of Her Sister.

Police Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn received yesterday a letter from Mrs. W. J. Conway of 112 South Washington Avenue, Saginaw, Mich., asking for information regarding her sister, whom she had not seen for fifteen years. At that time her sister was Mrs. Archibald J. Campbell, and lived on Prospect Street, Brooklyn. Her husband was an expressman. Her maiden name was Jane McCoy. The Superintendent wishes the matter published, in order that any person knowing of the sister's whereabouts may communicate with him or with the sister in Michigan.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"The recent Burns celebration," said the present resident of New-York, whose business keeps him late at night in the city, "makes me think of an incident some years ago, when I was unfortunate enough to live in Brooklyn." This latter was undoubtedly a joke not really intended to reflect upon the advantage of Brooklyn as an abiding place. "I always took the Fulton Street car, and, riding late, when there were few people, I became very well acquainted with the conductors, often going the whole distance standing on the rear platform. One of the conductors was an old Scotchman. He spoke to me of Burns one night, and said he had written a poem upon him which he was going to read before some society. He said he would recite it to me if I liked. I had no objection, and he gave me his poem, and did it rather neatly. It took two nights to finish it. It was a very fair poem—much better than the average of occasional poems."

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She is a pretty little deaconess. Her dark gown and black bonnet, with white strings, proclaims her to belong to some order. That she wears a uniform or something of that nature is evident to the small boy in the poorer parts of the city, where she visits, but he has not been able to get it quite straight in his mind, or had not until the other day. "Ah, ha!" he called then as she passed him, "Salvation Army's widow."

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"Those lapses of memory of which we read are hard to believe," said the woman, "unless one has known something of them from personal contact. I knew a very nice girl who lost her memory altogether. She occupied a room with her sister. One night as they were about to retire she complained of a severe headache—so severe she could hardly bear the pain. It seemed to wear off, however, and she went to sleep. The next morning she awoke dead to the past. She was an entire stranger, knowing no one and recognizing nothing familiar in her surroundings. A strange feature of her case was in regard to her fiancé. She was engaged to be married to a very excellent young man. In the general obliteration of the past, her recollection of him had gone, and not only that, but she did not recognise in him as he came to her, a stranger, a desirable man to become engaged to, and utterly refused to have anything to do with him."

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For the last month or so many tailors have been numbered among the visitors to the Provident Loan Association, taking advantage of the small interest charged on the money for goods pawned. "I make only $3 a week," one tailor said, explaining his reason for asking the loan, "and I cannot support my family on that sum."

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A photographer north of the Harlem used to advertise his business a few years ago by having his picture displayed on billboards with "This Is Him" in large letters above it. Somebody must have called his attention to the grammatical error, because the billboards were called in. In their stead, however, is now one huge one, containing a picture and some lines of doggerel, which begin thus:

This is him. This is he.
The advertising is for me.
Come to him, or come to he,
Ungrammatical though it be.

***

"The only time I ever met Rudyard Kipling," the out-of-town man said, "was in Brooklyn. He looked to be a man whom anywhere else I should have set down as a sharp, shrewd commercial traveler. His language is expressive, if forcible. He gave what I presume is his receipt for good writing. 'The only way to write about a thing,' he said, 'is to feel it like hell yourself.'"

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There were 9,000 bouquets sent out yesterday by the Fruit and Flower Mission, and twenty women came to assist the regular mission workers in preparing their floral gifts for distribution. This was due, they say at the mission, to the notices in the daily papers of the great need of more workers. Money and supplies received were also attributed to the same cause. The first supply of fresh vegetables came in yesterday—string beans, beets, cucumbers, quantities of lettuce, also apples, 100 fresh eggs, a package of new clothes, hats, and other things for distribution.

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"I have no doubt that baths in the schools in some districts in New-York might be a good thing," said Superintendent of Public Schools Jasper the other day, speaking of the baths that are to be put into the Paul Revere School in Boston. "We are having gymnasiums put into all the school buildings going up now, and if we should have baths in all our schools in connection with gymnasiums it would undoubtedly be a benefit to the health of the children. Where the gymnasiums are in use there will be a certain amount of exercise, probably twenty minutes a day, for the scholars. We have had two women supervisors of physical culture appointed, and in the Fall we shall probably have a third, a man, added. This corps of workers will give systematic instruction to the teachers.

"Everything should be done to promote the health of the children. Their education is of very little account unless they have excellent health, constitutions, and physiques. Yes, I am generally in favor of baths, providing the bathing is not overdone. I believe in bicycling for boys and girls, if they don't overdo it. I have a bicycle myself, which I ride in the country."

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Brooklyn has a roof garden that is unlike anything bearing that name to be found anywhere else in the country. The great charm ascribed to roof gardens is usually the delightful privacy of being high up in the air. The Brooklyn garden is on the level with the elevated road, and under the eyes of the travelers who pass in the trains every few minutes. The garden is situated on the roof of a one-story building about five blocks above Bridge Street. The owners are the people living in the second story of a house on the next street, whose back door opens onto this roof.

There is an effective color scheme in the garden, for the rear of the owner's house is painted a bright blue, lighted by large letters, forming a conspicuous advertisement. The blue forms the background, which brings out the colors in the garden—yellow, almost entirely, and in sunflowers. There are two lines of them, leading up to the door of the house, so that the residents walk through an avenue of the tall stalks and blossoms, rising over their heads. There are other flowers and other sunflowers on different parts of the roof, and often a couple of women can be seen wandering among them and evidently considering their merits.

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A visit to Second Avenue, between Twenty-third and Houston Streets, would be a revelation to a great many New-Yorkers who do not know the city. The avenue is very wide and has an air of spaciousness which is particularly agreeable. Many of the older buildings still remain, looking very much as they did a good many years ago. Then there were wealthy residents on the street. All of the old families there are only now passing away, and the younger generation disposes of the property. There are houses with yards and big willow trees, and many vines cover the buildings in different places. Old St. Mark's Church, with its surrounding green church yard and old tombs, is still a beautiful sight. It was one of the tombs in the yard from which A. T. Stewart's body was stolen, and up near the church is a stone marking the resting place of the first Governor of New-York.

Further down the avenue is given up more to commercial interests, but it is still broad, and innumerable beer and wine gardens line the way, the vine-covered inclosures in front of the shops making oases every here and there. Many hospitals and institutions have taken possession of the houses above Eighth Street.

Walked Out an Open Window.

Joseph Nestor, twenty-five years old, living at 20 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, went to bed in his room at Inman's Hotel, Coney Island, in a drunken condition Wednesday night. At an early hour yesterday morning he stepped out the open window and fell to the ground, twenty-five feet. He lay unconscious for an hour and a half, when he was found by a watchman of the building. The ambulance was summoned and Surgeon Boyce said that the man had sustained a concussion of the back, which would probably cause his death.

Erie's Midweek Excursions.

The Erie Railroad will commence running its popular midweek excursions on Wednesday, July 29, to Shohola and Greenwood Lake until further notice.

The round trip fare will be $1 to Shohola and 75 cents to Greenwood Lake.

ACCUSES THE STEERSMAN

BRAM STOUTLY DENIES HAVING DONE THE FULLER MURDERS.

Brown, the Wheelman, the Only Man Who Could Have Committed Them, the Mate Says, Under Examination Before Consul General Ingraham—Brown Adheres to His Statement that He Saw the Killings, and He Is Believed.

HALIFAX, July 23.—No new theories have developed with regard to the triple tragedy on the barkentine Herbert Fuller. The police are apparently satisfied that the mate, Thomas Bram, is the perpetrator, and believe that they will have but little difficulty in fastening the crime on him.

Bram has been recognized by several persons who met him in New-York and elsewhere. It is said that a person who called on Bram remarked, while conversing with him, that Seaman Brown, who was at the wheel the night of the tragedy, had said he saw Bram kill the Captain. To this Bram is said to have replied:

"He could not see me kill him."

John Swan, the senior member of the shipping firm of Swan & Son, New-York, when asked what he intended to do with the vessel, said he would leave her moored, ready to proceed on her voyage, until a Captain arrived to take charge of her. He was of the opinion that the American authorities would not require that the vessel be sent to Boston. He did not anticipate that the United States Government would issue such an order. Mr. Swan knew nothing in regard to the mate, Bram, or, in fact, any of the crew.

Capt. John Nash of Harrington, Me., a brother of the murdered Captain, left for home to-day with the bodies of the late Captain and Mrs. Nash.

The Magistrate's inquiry into the tragedy has not as yet begun, although Medical Examiner Finn recommended one. United States Consul General Ingraham held a private inquiry of his own this morning. He locked himself in his office with the passenger, Monks, and, it is understood, transcribed the sworn statement of the latter for the purpose of making it the basis of the Consul's application for the extradition of Bram.

Bram was then taken from his cell and before the Consul General under special guard. He wore a dirty looking woolen shirt without a collar, and his hair was closely cut. He is a powerful looking man, and certainly has a bad looking face. In answer to a question, he said he had never been asked on shipboard if he had committed the murders. There was no conspiracy between him and Brown. He said in answer to another question:

"I assure you I did not commit the murders."

He had left Brown at the wheel to go forward, and while returning saw Monks with a revolver. The reason he threw a piece of wood at Monks was because he thought Monks was going to kill him.

Bram stated that he went to the wheel just before Monks raised the alarm and asked Brown how the ship stood. He ordered Brown put in irons because he was suspected of the murders.

"Under the circumstances," said Bram, "Brown was the only one who could have committed the murders."

Bram said that he did not want counsel. He seemed to be in good spirits, and apparently did not fear the result of the trial.

"When the truth is all out the guilt will be on other shoulders," he said. He remarked that he would rather be tried in Halifax than in Boston, although he did not fear the issue of a fair trial anywhere. Yet, in his opinion, the citizens of Boston would be prejudiced against him, owing to the fact that a Boston man played so prominent a part in the case.

It is now settled that the trial will not take place in Halifax.

Wheelman Brown's statement was in effect as follows:

"I saw Bram go into the chart room and strike the Captain with an axe, and knock him off his couch. He then struck him while he was down."

In answer to a question, Brown said he heard a woman scream, and immediately afterward the mate came on deck and asked how the ship was steering, and then went forward. He also stated that he did not talk further with the mate because he was afraid of his life. When the mate came from the cabin, Brown says, he had no axe in his hands, but one was subsequently thrown overboard.

Detective Power and others who heard Brown's statement remarked that the United States Consul General and the others were very much impressed with its straightforwardness, Brown answering freely questions put to him.

Bram an Unfortunate Owner.

Thomas Bram, the mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, who is held at Halifax for the murder of Capt. Nash and his wife and the second mate, was the owner of two craft in 1889, both of which were lost. He purchased the brig Twilight, 144 tons, in January of that year, and sailed from New-York, May 12, for San Domingo City. The vessel foundered, June 27, off Boco Nigua, all hands being saved. He bought the schooner China, 113 tons, later in the same year, and she was wrecked off the north coast of South America.

KILLIAN AND MONEY DISAPPEARED.

Abandoned His Employer's Wagon and Supposed to be in New-York.

Alfred Killian, twenty years old, disappeared from his home, 8 Paterson Avenue, Hoboken, Wednesday, under peculiar circumstances. He lived with his employer, James Leary, a dealer in pails and brooms. Leary sent Killian out Wednesday morning with a wagonload of goods worth $65 to sell in North Hudson. He also gave him a check for $50 and $48 in cash to deposit in the First National Bank.

Killian was last seen in Union Hill at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. At 9 o'clock that night his wagon was found at Willow Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, near the Fourteenth Street Ferry. It contained about $13 worth of goods.

The rig was identified yesterday by Mr. Leary. In a box under the seat of the wagon Killian's coat was found. It contained the check and bankbook, but no cash. Killian is supposed to be in New-York.

ROBBED AND BEATEN AT NIGHT.

Young Bunce Attacked in the Streets of Cold Spring Harbor.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 23.—Percy Bunce, a well-known young man of this place, was out late last night, and while he was in a lonely part of the village he was attacked by two highwaymen. They sprang on him from behind some bushes, and before he could offer any resistance he had been overpowered. One of the men grabbed him by the throat, while the other took hold of his hands and searched him. They then began to beat him, and when he was almost insensible took $20 from his clothing.

Warning him not to make an outcry, the highwaymen departed. Bunce, after recovering his senses, went to his home, and later reported the robbery. He described the men as being tall and wearing black mustaches. He was unable to get a better look at their features on account of the darkness.

This is the second time Bunce has been attacked by highwaymen.

For Dumping Ashes Within Limits.

Capt. Robert Smith of the steamship Ardanrose, which plies between this port and Havana, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshals. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, charged with being an accessory to dumping refuse and ashes within forbidden limits. The Captain said that it might have been done by the engineer or stokers without his knowledge. He waived examination, and was held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail, which was furnished.

Joseph Griffin Buried.

Funeral services for Joseph Griffin, sixteen years old, who was stabbed and killed by his younger brother, James, were held yesterday morning. The cadets of St. Monica's Church in East Seventy-ninth Street, to which Joseph belonged, attended in a body. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

SHOT TWICE TO KILL HIMSELF.

George Davidson Was Troubled with Dyspepsia and Insomnia.

George J. Davidson, forty-four years old, who was employed as the Superintendent of Exchanges of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, and who lived at 362 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide at his home some time yesterday morning by shooting himself twice in the breast.

He had been suffering with indigestion for some months, and had failed to consult a physician. His wife went to visit relatives in New-York Wednesday night, and he and his son, nineteen years old, slept alone in the house that night. The son cooked breakfast yesterday morning, and then started for work, after getting his father to promise that he would see a physician during the day.

When the boy returned to the house shortly after noon he found his father lying on a board in the kitchen, with a pillow under his head. In his left hand was grasped a revolver, two of the chambers being empty.

It is supposed that he first shot himself in the right breast, and when he ascertained that the shot had not taken effect, changed the revolver to his left hand and shot himself in the left breast.

The only cause given for the suicide is that Mr. Davidson had been suffering from indigestion, and had been troubled with insomnia for some time. His wife was sent for and arrived at the house last night. He was not a drinking man, and lived in a neatly furnished flat at the above address.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Chief Bonner of the Fire Department received a report from William Frazer, Captain of Engine Company No. 28, yesterday saying that persons have been selling tickets for a picnic at Lion Park Aug. 7, representing it to be for the benefit of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. The association has no such picnic in view.

—About eighty butchers in the employ of the Eastmans Dressed Beef Company, at its abattoirs, at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, went out on strike yesterday against a reduction of wages. The men said that they had been paid forty cents an hour, and that the company reduced them to thirty and twenty-five cents.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Vancouver that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east on July 22. This mail is due to arrive in New-York on the morning of Monday, July 27. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

—Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department instructed his district superintendents yesterday regarding the separation of garbage under the new contract, which goes into effect Aug. 1. Printed cards with full instructions will be issued to householders this week.

—At the inquest yesterday as to the death of Charles Yeade, who was killed near Casanova while crossing the tracks of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad on July 10, the jury brought in a verdict of censure for the road, because of the lack of proper protection.

—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's butler, James Wight, was taken from one of the Fall River boats yesterday morning to the Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon Stivers found that Wright was suffering with appendicitis and transferred him to the New-York Hospital.

—Mary Scanlan, who was arrested Tuesday, charged with committing several robberies on East Seventy-fifth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in Yorkville Police Court yesterday and held for trial in $500 bail.

—George J. Gaden 793 Sixth Avenue, who was charged with forging checks on the Colonial Bank, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. He pleaded not guilty, but Magistrate Simms held him in $1,500 bail.

—James Flaherty, twenty-six years old, of 354 East Eighty-third Street fell from the third story of a building in course of construction at 17 Dey Street yesterday, injuring his spine. He will probably die.

—James Regan, a longshoreman, thirty-two years old, walked off the roof of his home, 636 Water Street, yesterday morning while asleep. He fell four stories and was instantly killed.

—Dr. Andrew D. Hall, of 44 West Ninth Street, who was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital Wednesday while suffering with dementia, was discharged yesterday.

—The body of Alfred D. Mosher, twenty-four years old, of 571 Grand Street, who was drowned in the East River Monday while bathing, was recovered yesterday.

—Margaret Connelley, who was accidentally burned in her apartments, at 427 West Eighteenth Street, July 15, died yesterday in the New-York Hospital.

Brooklyn.

—The county authorities, prior to Jan. 1, 1896, when the county and the City of Brooklyn became identical, incurred expenses and liabilities amounting to $183,000, and yesterday the Board of Estimate met to consider the question of providing for the payment of this amount. The bills must be paid by bonds. The Corporation Counsel will investigate the bills, and then the Board of Estimate will provide for their payment.

—Mrs. Catherine McCabe, who jumped from a third-story window at her home, 245 Jay Street, on Wednesday while temporarily insane, died at the Brooklyn Hospital early yesterday morning. Her daughter was in the room at the time Mrs. McCabe, who was thirty-nine years old, took the leap.

—John Growhurd, thirty-three years old, of 1,091 Grand Street was a bartender, but owing to the Raines law lost his place, and yesterday, being unable to get a position, he slashed his throat, and was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Osborne, pending the appeal of Mrs. Maud B. Winkemeier for greater alimony from Christian F. Winkemeier, allowed her $50 a week, and also granted her $500 for additional counsel fee.

—A Coroner's jury has determined that Mrs. Louise Schaefer of 156 Huron Street, who was drowned at the foot of Greene Street on Saturday under suspicious circumstances, committed suicide while intoxicated.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works yesterday appointed James A. Andrews, Jr., an assistant engineer, at $900 a year, and Selden G. Cohen a foreman at $660 a year.

—Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, yesterday awarded Mrs. Mamie L. Mugford $10 a week alimony and $50 counsel fee in her suit to annul her marriage with Henry L. Mugford.

—A delegation of Seventeenth Ward Republicans waited on the Mayor yesterday and urged him to Appoint William P. Jones an Assessor.

New-Rochelle.

—The residence of Ernest Albert is nearly completed. It will be an ideal artist's home. The house is built on rocky ground, and the characteristics of the site have been utilized to obtain pleasing effects. The house is low and very long, with a great abundance of windows, set with small panes of glass. The materials are rough stone and wood. The house does not make a bright appearance. The general effect is quiet and sombre.

—The meeting called to indorse Bryan and Sewall in the Irish Benevolent Hall Wednesday evening was essentially a failure. There were but twenty persons present, and there was a decided lack of enthusiasm.

—A large number of persons attended the excursion of the Epworth League and Sunday school of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday on the steamboat Sam Sloan.

—Police Captain Timmins is absent on a vacation of ten days. Police Sergeant Frank Cody is Acting Captain.

Jersey City.

—In the matter of the application in chancery by the Woodbridge and Sewaren Electric Railroad Company for permission to cross the Central Railroad tracks at Long Branch, Chancellor McGill yesterday decided that the trolley road must tunnel under the steam railroad. He also ordered that the Central should pay two-thirds of the expense and the Woodbridge and Sewaren one-third.

—David Burke, thirty-eight years old, of 235 Tenth Street, yesterday quarreled with his wife, and attempted to strike her. Their sixteen-year-old son Richard interfered, and received the blow intended for his mother. It broke his arm. He was sent to the City Hospital, and his father was locked up in the county jail on a charge of atrocious assault.

—Samuel Abernethy, fifty-six years old, a brother of President Hugh H. Abernethy of the Police Board, died suddenly yesterday at Spring Glen, N. Y., where he was visiting relatives. Mr. Abernethy was Secretary of the Gautier Crucible Company.

—Samuel Roberts, fifty-two years old, who lives in Texas, was found in Jersey City yesterday suffering from starvation. He had eaten nothing in four days. He was sent to the City Hospital.

—City Treasurer Samuel D. Dickinson yesterday sailed for Europe on the Fuerst Bismarck. He will return about the middle of September.

WHICH?

Weather Prophet Dunn, recently made the statement that light colored clothes are the only sensible clothes to wear during Summer weather; to prove it he made the following experiment:—

Taking two thermometers he wrapped around the bulb of one, white cloth; about the other, black.

Exposed to the sun's rays, these two thermometers registered from 20 to 40 degrees apart.

Yes, we have 'em.

White serge suits—white or colored striped.
White bedford cord suits.
White corduroy trousers.
White duck trousers—cotton or linen.
Wool crash suits.
Linen crash suits.
White flannel trousers.
Brown linen suits.

Suit price, $13 to $20. Coat, vest, or trousers sold separately.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

UNABLE TO FEED HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Sophia Zeugel Parts with Five, but Keeps Her Babe.

Mrs. Sophia Zeugel appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and, with tears streaming down her cheeks, asked Magistrate Deuel to commit her six children to some institution. She told a pitiful story, and Agent Barkley of the Gerry society told Magistrate Deuel that he had seldom met with a more worthy case.

Mrs. Zeugel said that her husband, Carl Zeugel, formerly kept a little milk stand, but that six months ago he became hopelessly insane. He is now confined on Ward's Island. She said that after this misfortune she tried to conduct the business, but, through her inexperience, she lost all of her money and was forced to move to a rear room in a dilapidated tenement at 258 West Houston Street and take in washing for the support of her six children. Strive as she would, she had found that she could not make enough money to keep them from starvation. The children's ages range from six months to eight years. Their names are Minnie, Anna, Lizzie, May, Jacob, and Charles, the latter being the baby, and Minnie the oldest child.

Agent Barkley told the Magistrate that when he visited Mrs. Zeugel's rooms he found that they were as neat as a pin, although surrounded by squalid quarters.

Magistrate Deuel committed Anna, Lizzie, and May to the American Female Guardian Society at 30 East Thirtieth Street. Jacob, who is two years old, could not be committed to any institution, as he is suffering with sore eyes. He will be sent to a hospital by the Gerry society. Minnie, who is eight years old, will be sent to the country with eight other girls today, under the auspices of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Charles could not be committed, because he is only six months old.

Mrs. Zeugel wept bitterly when she parted from her children, and she assured the Magistrate that if she ever became able to care for the children she will recover them without delay.

An Army Worm on Exhibition.

WESTWOOD, N. J., July 23.—An army worm made his appearance in this place to-day, the first seen here this year. Andrew Smith caught him in an oat field, and took him to a hotel and placed him on exhibition. The farmers in this section have been dreading the appearance of the destroyer, and will take immediate steps to prevent an onslaught on their crops.

Spencer Miller Getting Well.

SARATOGA, July 23.—Spencer Miller of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, New-York City, who has been here for ten days, was operated upon yesterday for appendicitis. The operation was successful.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WITH PLEASURE

we notice the agreeable surprise of visitors who are eagerly taking advantage of our extraordinary bargains. Experience tells them our rare and beautiful articles form a collection not often seen.

Novelties on the Summer Floor. Quaint and rich odd pieces, cushions and draperies all reduced to make room for new goods.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"At Devil's Run,"

By Charles B. Lewis,

Will Begin To-morrow.

July
23—"At Devil's Run," Charles B

Friday
July 24-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

COMSTOCK GIVES THE LIE

LAWYER YOUNGS DEMANDS RETRACTION AND GETS EXCITED.

Lively Scene in Justice Ingram's Court, Long Island City—Comstock Apologizes to the Court—Examination of "Backers," "Sheet Writers," and Other Racing Gentry Continued—Detective Lost Three Times and Won Once.

Justice Ingram of Long Island City had a busy day yesterday. After disposing of the usual number of offenders charged with various offenses, he listened to the examination of the second batch of defendants who were gathered into Anthony Comstock's dragnet when the poolrooms of Long Island City were raided on July 8. It was a tiresome task, but the Justice, wearing a comfortable, soft-bosomed negligée shirt, and with a smile of compassion for the contending counsel, sat through the four hours' ordeal without a murmur. He was calm even when Anthony Comstock gave the lie to Mr. Youngs and Mr. Youngs demanded a retraction and became excited.

If one should walk along the streets of Long Island City with Justice Ingram, as a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES did yesterday during the noon recess of the court, he would notice that every other person greeted him with the salutation, "Hello, Jimmy!" Everybody knows him, and all who have seen him in court must admire his apparent desire to act impartially. Counsel for both sides agreed as to this, and even the alleged "sheet writers," "backers," and "blackboard men" had no objections to offer to his rulings.

Long Island City has its smells, and a number of them were in Justice Ingram's dingy little courtroom on Fifth Street when the cases were called. Mayor Gleason was not present. He had driven over the city early in the morning to see if it was all there, and he told the reporter that nothing could keep him in town the rest of the day but a wedding at which he would be allowed to kiss the bride.

Anthony Comstock came into court on time, with his witnesses and with his customary bundle of legal papers. District Attorney Noble was not far behind, and he looked confident. His hair was freshly clipped, and as he settled into his chair beside Mr. Comstock he cast a scornful glance at the array of counsel for the defendants, and said he was ready. Before he had his hair cut, people said he was handsome, but now he presents a visiting card when he goes home. Outside the courtroom he is plain "Dan," and he is engaged nowadays in demonstrating that he is as much at home at a firemen's tournament or a Hibernian picnic as he is in the courtroom. He is a candidate for re-election this Fall.

The first case called was the people against James Brown, Henry Van Buren, George Myers, and William Smith, who are charged with having operated a poolroom at 50 Greepoint Avenue. Van Vechten, Youngs & Delavan appeared for the defendants. The Rev. Mr. Parks, the head of the Law and Order Society of Long Island City, was among the spectators, and when Justice Ingram ordered the courtroom cleared he pleaded with Mr. Youngs, who is an old college friend; but he was obliged to go along with the time-worn "sports" and the regular hangers-on.

Then Mr. Youngs noticed that Mr. Comstock was "still prowling within the precincts of the courtroom," and he asked to have him removed. He objected to having the witnesses under the eye of Mr. Comstock, and further contended that this was not a case in which Mr. Comstock or the Society for the Suppression of Vice was the complainant, but the people of the State of New-York, which was much larger than either. Mr. Comstock maintained that he was the complaining witness, and he remained.

James House, the detective who secured the evidence, was first called to the stand. He told of his visit to the poolroom in the rear of Michael Tuite's saloon, at 50 Greenwich Avenue, on the afternoon of June 29, with his assistant, William F. Hennessy. He told of the arrangement of blackboards containing the names of horses to run at Latonia and St. Louis, and said there were between fifty and seventy-five persons in the room. Van Buren was at the blackboard, changing the odds as they were called out by a man behind a modern partition.

The witness had just identified Van Buren as one of the defendants when an exciting incident occurred, and for a time it looked as though it would be necessary to take an adjournment to allow Mr. Comstock and Lawyer Youngs to settle an affair of honor.

Mr. Comstock was nodding assent to the manner in which District Attorney Noble was conducting the examination of the witness, and Mr. Youngs, who was watching every opportunity for an objection, shouted: "I object to Mr. Comstock's winking and nodding to the witness."

"That's a lie," said Mr. Comstock.

"Do you mean that?" shouted Lawyer Youngs.

"I do."

"Then I object to such language and demand the protection of the Court."

"When I am deliberately lied about, I must protect myself," retorted Mr. Comstock.

By this time Mr. Youngs was very red in the face, and, advancing toward Mr. Comstock in a threatening manner, he fairly yelled: "I am a reputable lawyer at this bar, and I will not submit to such language. I ask that Mr. Comstock be removed from the room unless he apologizes to me for this insult."

Mr. Comstock was not calm and undisturbed. He was white with rage, but said: "Stung by the falsehood, I, perhaps, said what I should not have said. I am willing to apologize to the Court for my remark."

The Court acknowledged that it had not heart the remark, but accepted the apology, while Mr. Youngs said that he considered the apology worse than the insult. Then the examination continued.

The witness told how the results of a race at Latonia were announced, and how people who held winning tickets went to a window in the partition and received money. He bought a ticket on Mattie Belle, and paid $2 to the defendant, Smith. Then he bought a three-horse combination, paying $1 to Smith, who marked down the odds, $10 to $1, if the three horses named were winners in their races. He also bought of Smith a ticket on a horse named Dulciana, for which the odds were 3 to 2. After the race he saw Brown pay money to the winners.

When Mr. Youngs began his cross-examination, there was a long squabble as to how the witness learned the names of the defendants. He replied that he had learned them from Mr. Comstock.

"Do you mean to say that these men walked up to Mr. Comstock and deliberately told their names?" asked Mr. Youngs.

"I mean to say that Mr. Comstock deliberately went to them and asked their names," replied the witness, and everybody smiled.

"Who gave you the money to squander in this way?" was asked.

"That's a good word—squander—in this case," quietly remarked the District Attorney.

The witness replied that he had received the money from Mr. Comstock.

"Did you win?" asked Mr. Youngs.

"No, Sir."

"Neither crack?"

"No."

The witness told how he had retained the features of the employes of the room in his mind, and was able to identify them on the day of the raid. He was asked why the telegraph operator had not been arrested, and he replied that he had not seen him commit an overt act.

"Well, then, if Van Buren was only at the blackboard, what overt act did he commit?" queried Mr. Youngs.

"He was working in a poolroom," was the answer, and that was evidently what the District Attorney wanted him to say.

Van Buren was placed on the stand to prove an alibi. He said he was in New-York all day on June 29, and stuck to it under cross-examination. William F. Hennessy was called, and he identified Van Buren as the one who was at the board on the day of the raid. Then Van Buren was recalled. He acknowledged that he had been at 50 Greenpoint Avenue previous to the raid, but refused to give a description of the room, under advice of his counsel, on the grounds that it would tend to criminate him. The motion for his discharge was denied.

This completed the evidence, and the case against "Carley Bee," Michael Blake, Charles Adams, and Richard E. Kane was taken up. They were charged with running a poolroom at 67 Gale Street, in the rear of Gale's saloon.

William F. Hennessy was the witness for the prosecution. He visited the place several times prior to July 1, and on each visit saw large crowds of men there. Adams was at the blackboard. He heard a race called off from behind a partition and saw Blake standing alongside the cashier's window examining the tickets when the winners went up to collect. He made a bet on a horse named Patrol, giving the money to "Carley Bee." He never saw the money again. On July 1 he saw Kane in the room and overheard a conversation between Kane and Patrick J. Murphy, the alleged owner of the room.

Kane said: "There's going to be trouble. I got it straight. What are we going to do?"

Murphy replied: "Don't you worry. I've got things fixed. If there is going to be any trouble, I'll know it in time."

On June 20, Hennessy played a three-horse combination, and it won. When he went to cash his ticket, some technicality was brought up, and he received only $2. He protested, but the cashier told him he was lucky to get that. Mr. Comstock has the two-dollar bill, which Hennessy won.

On the cross-examination there was a long wrangle about the means of identifying the defendants, but the witness said he had seen "Carley Bee," Blake, and Adams on several occasions in two different poolrooms, and could not be mistaken.

Hennessy testified that Kane's name was over the door of the saloon, but that the tax certificate in the window was not in his name. However, he had seen Kane about the saloon, sometimes behind the bar serving drinks, and in every way acting as the proprietor of the place. However, Mr. Youngs moved for Kane's discharge on the ground that nothing had been introduced to show that he was the proprietor of the place, or anything more than a bartender.

The District Attorney contended that it was not necessary to show that Kane was the owner of the place, that it was only necessary to show that he was the occupant. Decision was reserved until next Thursday, when counsel will argue for the discharge of all the defendants, basing their arguments upon the legal questions presented.

On the same date the examination of Thomas Brown, Michael Tuite, and Patrick J. Murphy, the remaining defendants, now under arrest, will be held.

FOR PAVING UP-TOWN STREETS.

Asphalt Getting Cheaper—The Bids That Were Submitted.

Public Works Commissioner Collis opened bids yesterday for the paving with asphalt and granite of sixteen up-town streets, the totals being 12,395 square yards of asphalt and 6,675 square yards of granite block.

Gen. Collis says that the bids show that asphalt has gradually cheapened, until it now approximates the lowest price it has ever reached.

The bids were as follows, the figures being, respectively, for asphalt and granite: Barber Company, $291 and $350; California Asphalt Company, $238 and $360; Fruin & Bambrick, $345 and $350; Sicilian Company, $365 and $450; Warren, Scharp & Co., $288 and $330. The contract will be awarded next week.

Mississippi River Improvements.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The annual report of the Mississippi River Commission, which reached the War Department to-day, shows that the progressive general survey of the river during the year covered 191 square miles, extending along 72 miles of the main river in addition to a special low water survey below Vicksburg, 274 miles. The levee, dredging, and other work of improvement has continued steadily during the year along the same lines that have been pursued for years past.

Identifier Sumner Arrested.

Detective Sergeants Cuff and McNaught of the District Attorney's office yesterday arrested Perrin H. Sumner, who was indicted last week on a charge of swindling Charles H. Goodwin of Haverhill, Mass., out of $2,100. The detectives learned that he was in an office at 237 Broadway and arrested him there. He was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions, and admitted to $1,000 bail. He is charged with inducing Goodwin to buy worthless lands in New-Jersey.

VIEWS OF METAL WORKERS

WHAT A NUMBER OF MECHANICS SAY OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

Some of Them Argue in Favor of the White Metal, While Others Are Firm in the Belief that Gold Alone Should Be the Standard—How They View the Issue and the Reasons They Give for Their Beliefs.

In its inquiries into the attitude of workingmen on the silver question, THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday took the views of the men in a number of metal-working establishments. In this industry there is a stronger tendency in favor of silver than in the hat-manufacturing trade, which has already been canvassed.

W. H. Ward, machinist, 46 Centre Street, was content with the gold standard. He said that a currency that was good enough for the wealthy classes was good enough for him.

Hermann Hansen, a brassworker, 103 Centre Street, did not think it made any difference to him whether he was paid in silver or gold. The workingmen were only looking for their money Saturday night, he declared, and for one he did not care what he got in. One side seemed to talk about as well, he thought, as the other, and as far as the silver question was concerned he was unable to tell which was right. On the whole, he expected to vote for McKinley.

A. Miller, brassworker, 108 Centre Street, was influenced, he said, by the consideration that if he went to Europe with $1,000 in his pocket it would make some difference whether it was in gold or silver. He was aware that $1,000 in gold would buy more than the same amount in silver.

August Ferrard, a machinist, 41 Centre Street, was in favor of Bryan because, in his opinion, he seemed to be the people's candidate, and in a question where the interests of the people were opposed to those of monopolists, as they now appeared to be, he was in favor of the people's side, which was the side of silver.

Peter McDonald, machinist, 41 Centre Street, favors silver because trade is very poor and he thinks the country needs a change. Silver would make money more plenty and times would be better, he said.

A machinist in the shop of Mason & Ranch, 44 Centre Street, who asked that his name be not printed, thought the critical point was whether one could buy a dollar's worth of goods with a silver dollar. If so, there would be no objection to it; if not, it would be different. There was this important distinction to be made between the silver dollar and the greenback dollar, he said—the greenback dollar was simply a promise to pay, while the silver dollar is, or purports to be, payment itself. If a silver dollar never would be worth a gold dollar, and it looked as if it never would, what we have to buy with silver will go up in price pro rata.

Otto Eiterich, gunsmith, 41 Centre Street, preferred the gold standard, and was opposed to silver at any ratio or under any circumstances. He thought there was plenty of gold, and saw no necessity for bimetallism.

Gustav Franke, machinist, 143 Centre Street, preferred silver to gold, and believed that free silver would make prosperity in the West, and that the West could not be prosperous without making times better for us here in the East. We could not be prosperous in the East, he said, when times were bad in the West, and times will not improve in the West under the gold standard.

Thomas Flynn, blacksmith, 43 Centre Sreet, was strongly in favor of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The condition of the country was steadily growing worse, he said, and silver would benefit the working people rather than gold, because there is so much more of it. There were seven men in the same shop with Mr. Flynn, all for free silver.

William G. Walton, gunsmith, 41 Centre Street, objected to free coinage at 16 to 1, but would favor it at some other ratio, perhaps by international agreement.

George A. Barton, gunsmith, 41 Centre Street, said he would favor silver as long as it was of equal value with gold.

Frederick Burkman, machinist, 43 Centre Street, who has always been a Democrat, is in favor of sound currency, and will vote for McKinley rather than see free silver triumph.

Patrick Fennelly, machinist, 43 Centre Street, is for silver. When, he declared, he sees the millionaires and monopolists all for gold, he knows it is not for his interest. "They have got the ironworking industry down to the lowest level ever reached, where," he said, "the condition of our workmen is as bad as that of European workmen. Wages here in ironworking trades are as low as they are in England. They say that if we inflate our currency it will put us on a level with the South American republics, but I do not think so, having some knowledge of South America."

Mr. Fennelly said he had sailed between this country and Brazil as engineer on a steamship a good many years, and had had opportunities to judge of the South American peoples, and in his judgment the conditions and the characteristics of the people are so different that nothing could reduce us to their level."

John Ryan, machinist, 43 Centre Street, said he would vote for Bryan next November. Free silver would make money more plenty and make times better, he declared.

George W. Foster, machinist, 143 Centre Street, was sure that a new party was needed. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic Party, in his opinion, was able to solve the questions now before the country, and his sympathies, therefore, were with the Populists. The silver question was merely a blind, anyway, he said, and there were much more important questions behind it. "A most important thing," he declared, "is to get rid of the banks. Another is to stop the foreign capitalists from controlling our railways and draining gold away from us. There is not enough silver now in the form of money, and if free coinage resulted in the appearance of an excessive amount of silver, a remedy would soon develop itself, and the evil would be cured by the operations of natural law."

Foster J. Hull, machinist, 143 Centre Street, was opposed to free silver. All European nations had tried it, he said, and made a failure of it, and until something changed his opinion he was opposed to it.

Frank Oertell, machinist, 143 Centre Street, was in favor of the gold standard, believing it to be a more substantial measure of value than silver.

Frank Phillips, machinist, 143 Centre Street, was not afraid of silver coinage, and was willing to see the experiment tried.

Peter Hillenbrand, machinist, 143 Centre Street, was against free silver on account of the character of the men who are advocating it. It is enough to discredit a cause to see it supported by men like Tillman and Altgeld, he declared. He did not see that silver was any better than wheat or iron. "What is the use," he said, "of going around with a handful of silver dollars in your pocket worth only 53 cents? When one went into a foreign country with it he would find himself euchred. It might make money more plenty, and wages would very likely be higher, but prices would go up in proportion, so who would be benefited?"

OBJECTS TO THE EXAMINATION.

Lawyer Baker's Letter to Dock Board Referring to Some City Work.

The Dock Commissioners at their meeting yesterday received a letter from Seward Baker, a lawyer, who started the question as to whether the State had the right to dispose of riparian rights in the annexed district which were recently seized by the Commissioners of Docks for the city.

The board had been authorized to create a searcher of water grants in the annexed district, and Corporation Counsel Scott recommended Mr. Baker as a well-posted man on the question.

The Civil Service Board thought that a competitive examination was necessary, and so notified Mr. Scott.

When Mr. Baker heard this he wrote to President O'Brien the letter read at yesterday's meeting, which contained this question:

"Is it supposed for one moment that a competent and experienced lawyer will enter a competitive examination for the purpose of securing a retainer?"

He said that he had been practicing for twenty years, and did not propose to stand examination as to his professional learning. The letter concluded with the statement that the timber secured by open competition would hardly be satisfactory to the city.

Mr. Baker, it is believed, will get the appointment, notwithstanding the objection of the Civil Service Board.

The members of the board disagreed over the application of the Screw Dock Company for permission to repair its property at Pier 40 East River.

President O'Brien is opposed to the improvement of wharf property, which the city is trying to acquire, and so denied the request.

Commissioner Monks said that the recent rainstorm had washed away some of the bulkhead and that the repairs contemplated would not increase the value of the property. Commissioner Einstein thought so, too.

The application was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel for settlement.

A request was received from the Charities Department that the Board of Docks construct a pier on Hart's Island, for the use of the Manhattan State Hospital boat. The commission decided that they could not do so unless the hospital authorities agreed to pay a fixed rental for its use.

MR. BRYAN IS A DISAPPOINTMENT.

So Dr. Ella Jennings Tells Woman's Bryan and Sewall Club.

The Woman's Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club met in Senator Boyd's office, in THE TIMES Building, yesterday afternoon.

It was the second meeting of the club, which was organized July 16. There were twelve members present. Among them were Mrs. Henna, Mrs. William Blakely, Mrs. M. C. Warrell, Mrs. Mary A. Mullin, the Misses Thompson, D. A. Nagle, Josephine Luhrs, and Drs. Ella A. Jennings, Ella V. Cameron, Clara Watson, and Carrie Brandenburg.

The officers are: President—Dr. E. A. Jennings; First Vice President—Mrs. Mary A. Mullin; Second Vice President—Miss Josephine Luhrs; Secretary—Dr. Ella V. Cameron.

Dr. Jennings made a speech on the present campaign. She said that paper was preferable to silver; money has no intrinsic value; interest is robbery, and that Bryan was a disappointment.

She had hoped that an older and an abler man would be selected. She said that Lincoln had issued $75,000,000 of greenbacks that had kept at par with gold. If he had issued $2,000,000,000 the country would have been saved from the catastrophe of late years.

The next meeting of the club will be held July 30 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the rooms of Dr. Jennings, 165 West Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. Benton Barnes of Chicago has been invited to assist in the work of the club.

Magistrate Crane Before Grand Jury.

City Magistrate Crane appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to tell what he knew about Lawrence E. Storey, a keeper in the Tombs, whom ex-Warden Fallon of the Tombs has been trying to get indicted. Storey was a witness in the investigation that resulted in the removal of Fallon as Warden of the Tombs. When Storey was appointed keeper he swore that he had never been convicted of crime. Ex-Warden Fallon claimed to have discovered evidence that Storey committed perjury when he so swore. Twice the Grand Jury considered the case, but found no indictment. Magistrate Crane was one of the men who recommended Storey for appointment as keeper, and he was called to tell what he knew about him. After considering all the evidence, the Grand Jury dismissed the complaint for the third time.

WAS CROSS BLACKMAILED

BROOKLYN MERCHANT SAYS HE PAID MRS. ROBERTS $20,000.

Has Her and Her Husband Arrested On a Charge of Conspiracy—Alleges that They Palmed Off on Him the Woman's Nephew as His Son—Mrs. Roberts's Counsel Says the Charge of Conspiracy Is an Attempt to "Squelch Their Case."

Suit was instituted several weeks ago in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against ex-Park Commissioner Marvin Cross, a lumber merchant of Brooklyn, to compel him to pay for the support and maintenance of a thirteen-year-old boy, of whom, it is asserted, he is the father. Publication of the suit caused considerable stir in social circles in the Eastern District.

Mrs. Frank Roberts, who says she is the mother of the boy, is the person who began the suit against Mr. Cross. At the time she lived in South Oxford Street, near De Kalb Avenue, but she left the house as soon as the case went into court. Her husband, who is supposed to be a theatrical manager, lived with her.

Mr. Cross declared that the woman was blackmailing him, and said that he had paid her almost $20,000, and had now resolved not to pay any more.

There was a new turn in the case yesterday when Mrs. Roberts and her husband, George Roberts, were arrested in Mount Vernon by an attaché of the Brooklyn District Attorney's office, and were taken before Justice Walsh, in the Butler Street Police Court, where they were charged with conspiracy.

Mr. Cross now alleges that the two have tried to palm off the child on him, but that he has received information which proves that the boy is not the child of Mrs. Roberts, but is her nephew. James W. Ridgway, the counsel for Mr. Cross, said that he begged Gen. Horatio C. King not to take the case into court, as it was a case of blackmailing, but the General refused to take his advice.

According to the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued and upon which the two persons were arrested, the real name of the child is Charles Orvie Townsend and his mother was Orvette Louise Townsend, who died eleven days after his birth, on Feb. 10, 1883. Dr. Briggs, now of Hancock Street, was present at the birth of the boy. The child's father was William Townsend, and Mrs. Roberts was Mr. Townsend's sister.

Mrs. Roberts, who was at that time Miss Townsend, it is alleged, lived with the parents of the boy, and when the child's mother died his aunt took care of him. Mrs. Margaret Schul and her husband, William Schul, the grandparents of the boy, live at 188 Broadway, Brooklyn. There are other relatives of the boy living in Brooklyn.

Some time after Mrs. Townsend's death her husband married again, and he died about two years ago. His widow, the stepmother of the boy, is now living in the Eastern District.

Mr. Ridgway asked that the couple be placed under heavy bonds, as he did not think they would ever appear again if allowed to go under small bonds.

"This is the most infamous and outrageous fraud ever practiced upon a respectable man," said Mr. Ridgway.

"These characterizations," said Gen. King, "are improper. The notoriety of this case has all been caused by the opposite side. It seems impossible that a woman only seventeen years old, as Mrs. Roberts was at the time of the birth of this child, should have had the audacity and courage to perpetrate such a monstrous crime as is charged by these cock-and-bull stories. The affidavit is unsigned, save by Mr. Cross, who is a defendant in an action brought by this woman."

Justice Walsh placed bail at $500 in each case. The prisoners were taken to Raymond Street Jail, and about an hour later succeeded in being liberated on bail, but the jail officials could not tell who the bondsmen were.

Mr. Cross charges Roberts with sending him a threatening letter in connection with the case.

In speaking of the case subsequently Gen. King said:

"This is simply a counter charge brought by Mr. Cross and his helper, Ridgway, to endeavor to squelch our case. They have a lot of cock-and-bull stories put together in an affidavit, signed by the deponent himself. The fact remains, however, that Mr. Cross has, to all intents and purposes, acknowledged the child by supporting him for the last fourteen years. He never thought of objecting until he met Mr. Ridgway, and now he thinks he will fight the case. If this child was not born of this woman it is a most remarkable case of criminality, for she was but a girl when she is charged with having substituted her own brother's child. We will have lots to say when the time comes."

Examinations for Inspectors To-day.

Chief Conlin sent out an order yesterday afternoon to the effect that the examination of Police Captains for Inspectorships would be held this morning at 10 o'clock at Police Headquarters. The Captains who have signified their intention of entering are Acting Inspectors Brooks, McCullagh, Thompson, O'Keefe, and Harley, and Capts. Donald Grant, Kirchner, O'Brien, Chapman, Allaire, Cross, Dean, Haughey, Sheehan, Smith, Groo, Young, and Vredenburgh.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: For New-York offices, A. D. Chatelle, Eastwood; C. S. Bolton, Burlington; C. A. Clark, Kent; K. L. Seymour, Marcellus Falls; Mrs. Susan Porter, Three River Point.

SENATOR RAINES'S SON MARRIED.

Miss Nathalia Guidotti of Chicago Becomes His Wife in Jersey City.

There was a rumor yesterday that Charles Raines, son of Senator Raines, had eloped with a Brooklyn heiress and married her in Jersey City. The facts are that he married Miss Nathalia Guidotti of Chicago quietly in Jersey City on Monday. She is the daughter of G. Guidotti, the manager of a large iron business in Chicago.

Mr. Raines lives in Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in which city his bride has been visiting friends. They became engaged soon after they met there. Mr. Raines is connected with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which has offices at 1 Madison Avenue and 35 Wall Street, and of which Frank Platt, son of Thomas C. Platt, is manager. He was found yesterday in the County Court House, and blushed as he denied that he had eloped with a Brooklyn heiress. Speaking of his engagement and marriage, Mr. Raines said:

"There was no secrecy about the engagement or marriage. My father and friends knew of the engagement, and so did Mr. Guidotti. The reason that we did not have a public wedding was that my father was in Albany, and my wife's father was in Chicago.

"I do not know any clergyman in Brooklyn, as I do not belong to any church and seldom go to one; but when I first came to New-York, about eight years ago, I boarded for a time in Jersey City, and went to the Trinity Baptist Church there, of which the Rev. R. H. Johnson is pastor. So we concluded to go to him and get married.

"We went to Jersey City Monday afternoon, accompanied by Paul Stoeckel, a relative of Prof. Stoeckel of New-Haven. Mr. Stoeckel lives in Jersey City. We were married very quietly, and Mr. Stoeckel and a lady who was in the clergyman's house were the witnesses. We took the day boat for Albany Tuesday morning, and when we reached that city we called on my father. He was very glad to see us, and gave us his blessing."

Mr. Raines came to this city eight years ago, when he was nineteen years old, and was engaged with the Fidelity and Casualty Company. He remained with that company for six years, and then became associated with Mr. Platt's son in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

HE WAS THE JEWELRY THIEF.

Former Employe of Stone Brothers Confesses to Stealing Goods.

Adolph Hermansohn of 93 Eighth Street was arrested on Wednesday, charged with stealing jewelry from Stone Brothers, 535 Broadway. He was employed by the firm five years ago and worked for it three years, when he was discharged for some irregularities. Since then, articles of jewelry have frequently been missed, but suspicion never rested on Hermansohn.

Hermansohn frequently had called at the store, ostensibly to see some of the clerks. He was seen going into the cellar on Thursday of last week. At closing time he was found hiding behind some boxes. He was told to get out and not to visit the store again.

Mr. Stone then suspected that Hermansohn might know something about the disappearance of some of the jewelry, and notified Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau. The Captain detailed two detectives to watch Hermansohn, and they reported that, although out of work, he spent money lavishly and was flashily covered with diamond rings and scarf pins.

After returning from the races Wednesday evening, Hermansohn was arrested and his room was searched. Over $500 worth of jewelry was found there, and he had fifteen pawnticketswith him, which represented as much more.

When arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Hermansohn confessed and said it had been his habit to hide in the cellar of Stone Brothers' store until every one went home, and then help himself to jewelry. Magistrate Deuel held him for trial in $2,500 bail.

Hermansohn is twenty-three years old, unmarried, and, it is said, he comes of a highly respected family living in the upper part of the city.

JUMPED FROM THE FOURTH FLOOR.

Herman Seelig, Who Was Insane, Broke Away from His Nurse.

Herman Seelig of 264 Bowery leaped from a window at 330 East Thirtieth Street yesterday while suffering from insanity. The man was taken to Bellevue Hospital Tuesday for examination as to his sanity. He was pronounced insane by the experts.

His relatives called at the hospital yesterday morning and had Seelig removed in their custody on the understanding that they would send him to Bloomingdale Asylum. He was taken from the hospital to the home of George Lewald, a relative, who lives on the fourth floor of 330 East Thirtieth Street. A trained nurse was engaged to watch him until he could be removed to the asylum.

The nurse was watching him in the kitchen about 2 o'clock, when he suddenly became violent, and tried to get away. The nurse tried to hold him, but the crazed man hit him on the hand and made him release his grasp. He then ran into the front room and flung himself out of an open window, landing in the area. He was picked up and carried into the hallway of the house, where he was cared for until an ambulance arrived from Bellevue Hospital.

It was found that he had sustained concussion of the brain and a severe scalp wound. He was taken to the hospital and placed in the prison ward. It is believed that he will recover from his injuries.

Quarantining Against Smallpox.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Herbert has ordered Capt. Crowninshield of the Maine to cooperate with the local authorities at Key West in enforcing the smallpox quarantine regulations, in compliance with the request of Gov. Mitchell of Florida. The Maine will prevent the ingress or egress of all infected vessels until relieved by the Montgomery, which has been ordered to leave Tompkinsville, S. I., within forty-eight hours for Key West.

A WIFE'S TALE OF WOE

FIFTEEN YEARS OLD, MARRIED A WEEK, HUSBAND GONE.

Magistrate Simms Commits Her to the Gerry Society's Care and Later the Husband Appears and Says He Never Deserted His Young Bride—All May Be Well To-day—Romance in Story, Too, for Marriage Followed Rescue from Drowning.

Mrs. Belle Joyce, fifteen years old, appeared in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and told Magistrate Simms she believed her husband had deserted her. She was committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children until July 30, in order to give the police time to find her husband.

Mrs. Joyce said she was married July 16 at Los Angeles, Cal., to Noah G. D. Joyce, a young butcher, formerly of this city. He rescued her from drowning while bathing at Los Angeles, fell in love with her, and with her parents' consent married her. He borrowed $200 from her mother and brought her to New-York, where they arrived Monday afternoon. They went to the Sherman Hotel, in East Forty-second Street, one night, and the next morning moved into apartments at 633 Third Avenue. The same afternoon her husband went away, saying he was going to Genesee County, where his grandfather lives, to get some money. He left her only 75 cents, and when that was spent she had no money for a meal, and had had no breakfast.

On examining her husband's trunks, she said, she found letters addressed to him by several women, one of whom called herself his wife, and Mrs. Joyce feared she has been deceived. She was more certain of this when she failed to hear from her husband.

Magistrate Simms promised Mrs. Joyce to do all he could for her, and directed that every means be taken to find her husband.

A man about twenty-three years old entered the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station about 6 o'clock last evening, and announced that he was Noah G. D. Joyce, and wanted to find his wife.

"My landlord, Philip Noonan," he said, "has just informed me that my wife is in the care of the Gerry society."

He was questioned about his disappearance.

"I didn't disappear or run away," he said, indignantly. "I told my wife I was going to Connecticut, and Mr. Noonan knew I was going there, for I questioned him about boats and trains. I wanted to go to Hartford to see a friend from whom I hoped to get some money, and perhaps employment. I had barely enough to pay my fare there and back. When I got to Hartford I discovered that I had lost my money on the train, and it took a day to find it. I got it all back. My friend had gone to New-London, so to-day I started back, for I hadn't enough money to go to New-London. I had nothing to eat all day Wednesday. When I arrived at my rooms my landlord began to lecture me for deserting my wife, and seemed to take a good deal of pride in the part he had played in getting her committed to the care of the Gerry society. He said she would have starved, but it didn't occur to him that he might have let her have a meal or two."

Mr. Joyce said that the letters which had excited his wife's apprehensions were from old sweethearts, whom he had long ago given up. Mrs. Joyce knew all about them before she married him and had no reason to fear anything on their account. He was taken to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where his statement was reduced to writing, and he was then told to appear in Yorkville Police Court this morning to claim his wife. He was not allowed to see her last night, but she was informed of his return.

Joyce says he hopes to get employment in Harlem. He is a native of this city and went West a year ago.

CONVICTS AND THEIR WIVES PART.

Wagoner's Bride Breaks into Tears—Wilson's White Wife Sad.

Jacob F. Wagoner, who was married to Hilda Baumgarten of 313 East Fourth Street in the Tombs on Wednesday, three hours after being sentenced by Recorder Goff to imprisonment for three years and nine months in State prison for burglary, was taken to Sing Sing yesterday afternoon.

His bride was permitted to talk with him an hour before his departure. She bore herself bravely until the time for starting came, when she broke into tears and appeared to be inconsolable. She was a schoolmate of Wagoner in Bingen-on-the-Rhine, and as boy and girl they became engaged.

When Wagoner said farewell to his bride, Harry Wilson, a repulsive-looking negro, said good-bye to his wife, who is a pretty and stylish white girl. She was formerly one of the leading saleswomen in a Third Avenue dry goods store. She seemed much attached to her colored husband, and visited him daily. He was sentenced to twelve years in prison for a diamond robbery.

Charles O'Neil, who was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months for assault, was sent with the two men. He had neither sweetheart nor wife to bid him good-bye.

Fire Aboard the Ship Elliot.

The British steamship Glenloig, which arrived yesterday morning from Hamburg, reported that on Tuesday, when twenty miles southsouthwest of South Shoal Light Vessel, she spoke the little steamship Elliot, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Capt. McDonald of the Elliot said he was bound from Philadelphia for Halifax, N. S. That morning a fire had started in the bunkers and had extended to the main hold. Its progress had been checked, however, and the Captain believed he had succeeded in getting it under control. No assistance was desired. The Elliot formerly traded between this port and Bermuda. The Glenloig brought a quantity of smokeless powder. She anchored in Gravesend Bay, where the powder will be discharged into a lighter.

Cynthy Ann Bowker's Strange Guest.

. . . . By Frank W. Sage.

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SYNOPSIS.

Sol Adams is working in his garden in the little village of Portland, when the Chicago fast mail runs off the track near by. Among the delayed passengers is a well-dressed stranger, who comes along and applies to Sol for aid in securing a dinner. Sol intimates that his half-sister, Cynthy Ann Bowker, if managed properly, will get one for the stranger. He steps across to their house, and, by discouraging the idea of the dinner, arouses Cynthy Ann's interest and obstinacy, so that she begins preparations at once. The gentleman comes in when dinner is ready, and, in response to questions, gives his name as Brown. As he is finishing his dinner, the conductor of the train appears at the window and announces that another train is coming. He addresses the strange gentleman as "Governor." The latter bids his hostess a hearty farewell and goes to the train.

PART II.

"Did you hear what that conductor called him, Sol? He said Governor, didn't he? Why, what ails you!"

Sol had started up, dropping his knife and fork, and stood aghast, facing Cynthy Ann.

"By Jickity! Cynthy Ann Bowker, do you know who that man is? It's Gov. Brown!"

"Who's Gov. Brown, then?" A shade of rising apprehension appeared in Cynthy Ann's tone.

"Who do you reckon? Ozro L. Brown, the Governor of this State!"

Sol bolted to the open door.

"Fiddlesticks, I don't believe it!"

"Well, you needn't if you don't want to. I knowed I'd seen that man before. Wasn't I at the inauguration, an' didn't I shake hands with him? Mighty strange I didn't recall him. I'll warrant he knowed who I was, all the while. Them politicians never forget a face. Great Jupiter! Cynthy Ann Bowker, me an' you has gone an' done it this time, sure!"

As if expressly to confirm Sol's declaration, shouts of applause resounding from the direction taken by the departed guest reached their ears, prompted by the piping voice of an urchin yelling vociferously; "Three cheers fer Gov. Brown, that lives in the State House!"

"There, didn't I tell you?" said Sol.

"The land alive!" Cynthy Ann ejaculated, "was I ever so plum beat in my born days! To think o' me settin' here so ca-am, in this old faded gown, an' you loungin' there on a cheer beside him, eatin' as composed, without ary collar, an' sweatin' like a wash b'iler! What's a-goin' to happen to me an' you, Sol Adams? What sort o' account er we goin' to give of ourselves?"

Cynthy Ann's voice was husky with emotion.

"I say, you'd ought to run after him an' 'umbly beg his pardon, ef you're half a man."

"I ain't a-goin' to do no sech a thing, Cynthy Ann Bowker!" Sol exclaimed, sturdily. "I say it was his part to 'a' give his full title when he introduced himself. Ef you feel as bad about it you kin write him a note. I ain't a-goin' to make no move in the matter. You know I'm about settled on makin' that Kansas trip soon, to see Miry's folks. I'm liable to start to-night, in fact. You've been so contrairey about goin' with me; mebbe this'll help you decide. Kansas is out o' Gov. Brown's jurisdiction."

"I wouldn't mind near so much ef I hadn't kep' callin' him 'Mister' Brown all the while," said Cynthy Ann, wiping her eyes.

"You didn't call him Mr. Brown."

"I didn't?"

"No you didn't; you called him Mr. Smith every time you opened your mouth."

Cynthy Ann threw her apron over her head and dropped despairingly into a chair. Emotion seemed to have become paralyzed in her.

"An' you said some disrespec'ful remarks about politics," Sol reminded her, with a gleam of mirth.

"I know I did, but that wasn't half as bad as your a-settin' there catin' like a harvest hand, an' that without bein' invited. An' you never riz up, ner hardly stopped

Cynthy Ann Sat in Her Parlor Pen in Hand.

catin' when he shook hands, on goin' away."

"You sent him two cookies, like as ef he'd been a seven-year-old," Sol retorted.

"What ef I did? It was you gave 'em to him. Thank goodness they was crusted with my best granulated sugar, an' not with brown. An' he et one, fer I watched him. I ain't ashamed o' them cookies. This is too solemn a case for quarrelin', Sol Adams; we've got to think up what's best to do to clear ourselves."

After further conference the case seemed to assume, if anything, more desperate features.

"I don't care!" Cynthy Ann at last cried, defiantly, "there's things to be said on the other side. I've got my opinion of anybody that'll set a poor woman to stewin' over a hot stove an hour an' more, an' then run off after he's et his fill, without offerin' a cent o' pay."

"Why, he didn't, either; I plum forgot to tell you. Here."

Sol produced two silver half dollars, and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TRADERS DISAPPOINTED OVER THE COURSE OF STOCKS.

Notwithstanding the Assistance Given to the Treasury and the Determination to Maintain the Gold Reserve Active Issues Close with Losses—The Reserve Fully Restored—The Populist Indorsement of Bryan a Bear Point.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The stock market was only fairly active to-day, and its course was a disappointment to those who believed in higher prices as the result of the determination of the banking interest to restore and maintain the Treasury gold reserve. The banks have certainly performed their part of the agreement, the amount of gold placed by them at the disposal of the Treasury up to the close of business to-day exceeding $15,000,000. The foreign bankers, who are the principal drawers of exchange, are said to be in harmony, and it is now thought that the shipments of gold on Saturday will be insignificant in amount if any are made. It is admitted that the recent heavy imports were made for sentimental reasons, and were practically a method of hoarding gold. Now that the reserve has been fully restored, and that the gold can be had for the asking, it is thought that there will be very little demand for it.

London prices came lower, much to the disappointment of the bulls. The decline, however, had nothing to do with affairs in this country, but was attributed to the vote in the British House of Commons last evening adverse to the Ministry. Many of the Government's supporters were absent attending the wedding festivities of the daughter of the Prince of Wales, and the Opposition took advantage of the occasion to score against the Government. Another cause of weakness was the absence of a short interest, the bears having covered the last of their contracts yesterday. In the final hour there was quite a sharp decline, based on dispatches from St. Louis, intimating that Mr. Bryan would probably receive the indorsement of the Populist Convention. The general news was favorable. September wheat in Chicago advanced 1⅜ cents a bushel, and at the same time reports as to the crops indicated a bountiful harvest. The third assessment under the Northern Pacific plan of reorganization was called to-day, and is payable Aug. 14.

The active stocks were Sugar, St. Paul, Burlington, Tobacco, Rock Island, Louisville and Nashville, and Leather preferred. At the close Leather preferred was up 1¼ points, and Tobacco and Sugar each ⅜. St. Paul lost ½, Burlington ¾, Rock Island ¼, and Louisville and Nashville ⅝. The general list, as a rule, ended fractionally higher than yesterday. Manhattan was exceptionally weak, and closed at a loss of 2⅝ points. There were rumors current that the dividend was to be reduced.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $89,326,858; balances, $4,499,895; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $297,102.

Money on call in London, ¼@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼. There were sales of 80,000 ounces at 69¼@69@69¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54¾.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$45,384,257
Imports for same period	19,561,131
Net exports	$25,823,126
Net exports to date, 1895	13,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894	62,989,049
Net exports to date, 1893	59,440,679

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s..1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s..1
In., S. S. & At. 5s..2½
Erie prior lien 4s.....2
Iron Mountain 5s...1¼
Kansas & Texas 2d..1¼
N. P. con. t. r. asst.1⅜
San A. & A. P. 4s.1¼
P. & R. 1st pf. inc., 2d in. paid.....3
P. & R. 2d pf. inc., 2d in. paid.....1
P. C. 3d pf. inc., 2d in. paid.....1
U. P., D. & G. 1st..1⅜

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj.1½
Brook. U. Gas 5s....2½
B. W. & W. 5s..1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s..1½
Iowa Central 1st....3½
Nor. Pac. 1st con. 6s.1
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.2
St. P. 1st C. P. & W. 5s 4

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were stronger. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced 1; the 4s, 1925, coupon, ⅝; do, registered, ½, and the 5s, coupon, ⅛. The sales were $18,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 114½@114⅝; $20,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106½@106⅝; $313,500 do, coupon, at 108@107⅝; $2,000 5s, registered, at 110⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	106⅜	107⅛
4s, c., 1907	106⅜	108⅛
4s, r., 1925	113¼	113⅝
4s, c., 1925	114¼	114⅝
5s, r., 1904	110	111
5s, c., 1904	111⅜	112¼
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	...
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 76½.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs-day.	Wednes-day.
Alta	.10	.08
Belcher	.40	.34
Best & Belcher	.53	.50
Bodie Consolidated	.56	.60
Bulwer	.29	.33
Chollar	1.85	1.90
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.65	1.85
Crown Point	.40	.38
Gould & Curry	.64	.63
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.05
Mexican	.54	.50
Mono	.20	.21
Ophir	.94	.93
Potosi	.94	.93
Savage	.64	.64
Sierra Nevada	.53	.53
Union Consolidated	.42	.40
Utah	.10	.08
Yellow Jacket	.39	.35

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 23.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.04	.04
Anaconda	.57	.56½
Argentum	.51	.51
Blue Bell	.04½	.04½
Consolidated	11¾	11½
Gibson	.58	.58
Golden Fleece	1.10	.90
Isabella	.54¾	.54
Jefferson	.16¾	.12¼
Mount Rosa	.12¼	.12¾
Pharmacist	.08½	.08½
Portland	1.46	1.44
Union	.32¾	.32½
Work	.09¾	.10

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The managers of the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company give notice to the holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for preferred and common stock of the same, deposited under the plan and agreement of March 16, that the third installment of $4 per share in respect to preferred stock and $5 per share in respect to common stock is called, payable on or before Aug. 14 at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, or Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

—The Procter & Gamble Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the common stock, payable Aug. 15. Transfer books close Aug. 1 and reopen Aug. 16.

—The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks of the H. B. Claflin Company will be paid Aug. 1. Transfer books close July 24 and reopen Aug. 3.

—The quarterly statement of the Standard National Bank will be found in another column.

—**The German-American Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Aug. 1.**

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	9	9	9	9	...	9¼	9½	25
Am. Cotton Oil pf	42	42	42	42	...	41	43	100
American Express	108½	108½	108½	108½	...	108	111	10
Am. Spirits Mfg	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...	5¾	7	100
*American Sugar Refs	105¼	106⅛	104¼	105⅜	+ ⅜	105¼	105½	58,029
*American Sugar Refs. pf	97¾	98½	97¾	98½	+1⅛	98¼	99¼	425
American Tel. & Cable Co	86	86	86	86	–5	85	89	105
American Tobacco	90	90¼	88½	89½	+ ⅜	89	89¾	1,490
At., Topeka & S. F. all in. pd.	12⅛	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛	12⅛	12¼	4 480
At., Topeka & S. F. pf	17⅞	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛	17⅝	17⅞	2,280
*Bay State Gas	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅜	– ⅜	17¼	18	600
Brooklyn Union Gas	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	–1	51	53	110
Canada Southern	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛	43½	45	106
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛	14	14¼	680
Chicago Gt. W	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	6½	7⅜	500
Chicago Gas	53½	55⅛	53⅛	53⅜	–1¼	53½	53⅝	6,820
Chic., Bur. & Q	66¼	67⅜	65½	66	– ⅜	66	66¼	25,383
Chic. & Northwestern	95	96⅜	94½	94½	– ½	94⅜	95	3,817
C., M. & St. P	71½	72	70⅝	70⅞	– ½	70⅞	71	52,031
C., M. & St. P. pf	126½	126½	126½	126¼	...	124	126¼	78
Chic., Rock Island & P	50¾	51⅝	50¾	50⅝	– ¼	50⅝	50⅞	12,410
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	...	24	24½	15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	79	79	79	79	...	...	...	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	19	18	19	+1	18¾	19½	1,580
Consolidated Gas Company	145½	146⅜	145	146⅜	+1	145½	147	545
Delaware & Hudson	120½	121	120	121	+1⅝	120	121	980
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44⅝	44½	44⅝	44½	+ ⅝	44	44½	550
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7	7	7	...	7	9	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	...	11	11⅜	3,034
Erie	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	– ⅛	13½	14⅛	555
General Electric	23⅝	25½	23⅝	24	+ ⅝	24	24½	4,125
Illinois Central	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	...	91½	93	1
Illinois Steel Company	54	54	54	54	...	50	55	100
Lacledе Gas	19	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛	19	19½	800
Lake Erie & Western	15	16	15	16	+ ⅛	16	16½	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	64	64¾	64	64¾	+1¾	65	66	500
Lake Shore	142	143	142	142	–1	141	144	1,105
Louisville & Nashville	46⅜	47⅝	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅛	46¾	46⅞	10,945
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	– ⅛	6⅜	7	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅝	13⅜	14½	200
Manhattan Con	95½	96¼	93⅝	93⅝	–2⅝	93⅝	93⅞	7,065
*Metropolitan Traction	94⅜	96¾	94½	96½	+ ¾	94¼	96	1,050
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	...	65	69	100
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	+1½	30	43	200
Minnesota Iron	58	58½	58	58½	+3½	57	59	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	...	10¼	10⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	19⅜	20½	19⅜	20½	+ ⅞	20	20⅜	1,460
Missouri Pacific	17⅜	18	17½	17⅝	+ ¼	17⅝	17¾	4,040
*National Lead Company	19¾	20	19½	20	...	20¼	21	445
National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	+ ½	15	16	100
New-Jersey Central	92	93¼	90	93	–1	92¾	93	7,090
New-York Central	93⅝	93⅝	93	93	...	92½	93¼	77
N. Y., N. H. & Hart	163	164½	160	164½	...	161	164½	50
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8	8	8	8	...	7⅛	8	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅜	19¼	19½	300
Norfolk & West. pf., 3d in. pd.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¾	11½	12	100
North American	4½	4⅝	4½	4¼	+ ¼	4¼	4⅞	575
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	...	6½	7	100
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	13½	14	13½	14	+ ½	13½	14	310
Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛	13⅜	13⅝	345
Ore. S. L. & U. N., 3d in. pd	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛	9½	...	120
Pacific Mail	18½	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+ ⅝	18½	18⅝	2,790
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛	11	11¼	3,025
P. C. C. & St. L	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	12½	14	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	149	149	149	149	...	145	148	1
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½	8½	9	150
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	34⅝	34	34	...	34	35	800
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛	18	19	240
Southern Railway	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛	7⅞	8	1,130
Southern Railway pf	21⅞	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅞	21½	21½	1,246
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝	17¼	17½	5,031
Texas Pacific	7	7	7	7	...	6½	7	5
Union Pacific	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	...	6	6½	500
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛	2	2½	180
United States Cordage	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛	4	4½	920
United States Cordage pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛	7¼	7⅝	280
United States Leather	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛	7	7¼	1,200
*United States Leather pf	48	50	47⅝	49	+1¼	49	49⅝	10,910
United States Rubber	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	...	15½	16	100
United States Rubber pf	70	70	70	70	–1	71	72	160
Wabash	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	...	5⅜	6	600
Wabash pf	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛	14⅞	15	1,040
Western Union Telegraph	79½	80¼	79¼	79¾	+ ⅛	79¾	80	6,200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	8¾	8	8	– ⅛	8	8½	2,475
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	27	27⅜	27	27	– ⅛	26	28	330

Total sales 275,214

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certfs	69¼	69¼	69	69¼	...	69	69¼	80,000

Bonds.

Am Cot'n Oil Co 8s 3,000	106	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 24,000	54
Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s 6,000	54¼	N Y Centl 1st Coup 10,000	115
15,000	74½	N Y, Chic & St L 4s 3,000	103½
22,000	74⅝	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 7,000	75
1,000	74⅝	Nor Pac Termi 1st 1,000	102
1,000	74⅞	North Pac Con 5s Trust Co certfs assented 1,000	43
5,000s3	74⅞	24,000	43⅛
2,000	74⅞	Nor Pac col tst nts J P M & Co ctfs 35,000	85
15,000	75	Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	92⅝
8,000	74⅞	Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000	40
adjustmt 4s 8,000	34½	12,000	39
30,000	34½	Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs 39,000	105¼
10,000	34	1,000	105¾
10,000	34¼	1,000	105
30,000	33⅞	Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d instlmt paid 15,000	28
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 10,000	102½	5,000s3	28
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 10,000	96	5,000	28
Bur, C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 2,000	102½	10,000	28¼
Canada South'n 2d 1,000	100	5,000	28¾
Centl of N J gen 5s 5,000	115	2,000	113½
Registered 5,000	114½	11,000	113
Ches & O gen 4½s 4,000	69	Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d instlmt paid 15,000	28
Chic, B & Q conv 5s 1,000	98	5,000s3	28
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 2,000	113½	5,000	28¼
11,000	113	5,000	29
Chic, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 5s 1,000	104½	15,000	30
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs 21,000	40	5,000	30½
5,000	40½	2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d instlmt paid 15,000	16
1,000	40½	25,000s3	15¾
10,000	40½	12,000	16
10,000	40¾	8,000	16¼
Chic & Northwestn 20 year deb 5s 1,000	109½	5,000	16½
Chic & Northwestn Coupon gold 7s 1,000	116½	5,000	16¾
S F deb 5s, 1933 5,000	107	10,000	17
Chic & N W S F 5s 4,000	107	3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d instlmt paid 15,000	13½
5,000	107½	15,000	13¾
Chic, R I & P ext 5s 1,000	99½	Rio Grande Wn 1st 1,000	68¾
4,000	99	1,000	68¾
1,000	99¼	5,000	68½
1,000	99	St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co certfs 7,000	40
5,000s3	99	St L & Iron Mt 5s 8,000	70
5,000	99	31,000	69
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000	121½	6,000	69½
Col, Val & Tol 5s 1,000	82½	St L Southwn 1st 5,000	69½
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	85	St L Southw 2d Inc 10,000	25⅝
Des M & Minn 1st 2,000	121	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 3,000	99½
Dul, S Shore & A 5s 8,000	96	San An & Ar P 4s 4,000	52
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000	101½	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000	91
Erie 4s prior bds 4,000	90	So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000	102½
Erie gen lien 3-4s 41,000	59⅝	Southn Ry 1st 5s 3,000	83½
1,000	59½	2,000	83¼
5,000	59½	8,000	83½
Erie 1st Mortgage 13,000	104½	19,000	83
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000	49	5,000	83¼
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 2,000	91½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000	80
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 1,000	111	19,000	79½
Kan Pac 1st Cons 2,000	60	2,000	79⅞
Trust Co certfs 10,000	66⅞	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000	17
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 3,000	114¼	3,000	17¼
6,000	114⅜	2,000	17
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 2,000	90	5,000	16⅝
Lo, N A & Chic G M 2,000	83	5,000	17
2,000	60	8,000	17½
2,000	65	10,000	17½
Metrop'n Elev 1st 1,000c	114¾	10,000	17¾
3,000	114½	Third Av 1st 5s 4,000	120
Mexican Int 1st 4s 6,000	75¼	Union Pac 6s, 1896 1,000	100⅝
7,000	75⅛	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 3,000	28½
Mich Cen 5s, 1902 5,000	103	10,000	29
Milw & St Paul Chic & Pac W'n 5s 1,000	110	6,000	29¼
1,400	108⅝	20,000	29½
2,000	109	Wabash 1st 5s 10,000	104
I & D Ext 10,000	126	7,000	103
Minn & St L con 5s 1,000	98	Wabash 2d 5s 2,000	73
Mo, Pac of Tex 5s 1,000	73½	West Shore gtd 4s 2,000	103⅛
Mo, Pac 1st Con 6s 5,000	80	Registered 500	102¼
N J South'n gtd 6s 3,000	103⅝	W'n N Y & Pa gen 9,000	88

Total sales $1,191,500

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were ½c lower at $4.88⅛@$4.88¾ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅝ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	500	Metropolis	400
Am, Exchange	165	Mount Morris	100
Central National	120	National Union	202½
Chase National	400	New-Amsterdam	190
Chemical	4000	New-York	225
City	500	Ninth National	107
Commerce	203	Nat'l Bank North America	130
Continental	130	Republic	140
Fifth Avenue	2800	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
Hanover	300	Shoe & Leather	95
Irving	140	State of New-York	105
Lincoln National	750	Third National	103
Manhattan	207	Western National	110
Market & Fulton	205		

There were sales of 15 shares of Fourth National 170, 50 American Exchange at 170, 100 Mechanics' at 190, and 50 Merchants' at 134.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92½	...
American Bank Note	...	39
American Grocery 1st	...	40
American Smokeless Powder Co	...	50
*American Surety Company	200	...
American Typefounders'	4	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	22	28
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103	104¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	190
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	155	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
*Brooklyn City Railroad	...	164
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	...	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	...
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	60	60
Celluloid Company stock	56	...
*Central & South American Tel	...	119
Central Cross-Town	192	...
Central Park, North & East River	160	...
Central Trust Company	1025	...
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	...	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	...
Commercial Cable Company stock	130	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	...
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	...	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	...	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	90½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	...	166
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	94	97
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	...
Ensley Land Company	⅝	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	...	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	750	...
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	...	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	50	60
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	...	70
Fourth National Bank	174	182
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55	58
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	85	90
Guaranty Trust Company	...	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	...
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	...
Importers' & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	140
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	...	74
International Ocean Telegraph	102	105
‡Iron Steamboat	...	7½
Kings County Traction	5½	...
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	...	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	...	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	...	76½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
*Lorillard Company pf	100	103
†Madison Square Garden stock	...	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	...	75
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	103	...
*Manhattan Trust Company	130	144
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	...
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	...
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	1	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	...	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	...	50
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	205	225
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce	200	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	...	82
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	...	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	...
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	30	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	60	70
N. Y. & E. Gas Company 1st	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	85	88
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	...
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	112	123
New-York Air Brake Company	10	...
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	104	107
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	...
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	...
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	9	10
North Shore Traction pf	70	75
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	102	...
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	99½	101½
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	72
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	75	78
Pratt & Whitney	8	12
†Pratt & Whitney pf	65	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	...
Retsof Mining Company bonds	...	45
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	161
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	197
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	...	63
*Standard Gas	75	...
Standard Gas pf	102	105
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	230	235
†Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	...	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	...
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	...	48
Third Avenue Railroad	...	170
Title Guarantee & Trust	...	288

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.
New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 25th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.:

$4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } June 27, 1896.

To holders of certificates of deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, and

To holders of Bonds and Stock of said Oregon Improvement Company.

Holders of said bonds and stock may deposit the same with either of the Trust Companies aforesaid under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization referred to in this Committee's notice dated May 29, 1896, copies of which are lodged with said Trust Companies, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1896. Holders of certificates of deposit issued under said preliminary agreement may exchange such certificates for reorganization certificates, or may withdraw the securities represented thereby, ON OR BEFORE THE SAME DATE, AUGUST 1, 1896.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y., }
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Boston, } Committee.
E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New-York.

[No. 5,003.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

STANDARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$386,259.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,536.61
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
United States bonds on hand		100,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		11,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		8,127.49
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		52,646.30
Checks and other cash items		15,885.35
Exchanges for Clearing House		50,034.98
Notes of other National banks		1,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		260.90
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$27,171	
Legal-tender notes	66,500	93,671.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).		2,890.00
Total		$779,361.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,937.24
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	481,715.85
Demand certificates of deposit	1,100.00
Certified checks	18,244.63
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,364.17
Total	$779,361.89

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, A. BURROWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. BURROWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1896.

GEORGE M. VAN DERLIP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. P. DOREMUS, }
W. C. McGIBBON, } Directors.
W. R. BROWN, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of bonds issued by the County of Cowley, State of Kansas, in aid of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad Company, dated Aug. 1, 1885, due in thirty years, and payable at the option of said county after ten years, that the funds for redeeming the same will be placed with the Fiscal Agency of the State of Kansas, in the City of New-York, on Aug. 1, 1896, payable to bearer on delivery of said bonds. Interest payments on said bonds will cease on that date. E. P. GREER, Agent for Cowley County, Kansas.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company will close at office of Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, 1896, and will open Aug. 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1896.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., July 16, 1896.

Coupons due August 1st, 1896, on the Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2, both days inclusive.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, July 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1896.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorneys for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896. ALFRED ELY,
As Receiver as Aforesaid.
LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOANE, CHILION F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHILION F. DOANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 73, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1896. MIRIAM D. DOANE, WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Executors. ALFRED JARETZKI, Attorney for Executors, 45 Wall Street, New-York.

EHRMANN, BENJAMIN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Hannche Herrmann and Henry Ehrmann, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugo Cohn of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 3rd day of June, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BENJAMIN EHRMANN, (sometimes called Benjamin Ehrman,) late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy24-1aw6wF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. je19-1aw6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-1aw6mF

GUNTHER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 21, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK, CHARLES HARVEY LANE, Executors. THOS. B. ODELL, Att'y for Executors, 67 Wall St., N. Y. City.

LAWSON, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. AGNES P. LAWSON, GEORGIANNA B. BALLARD, Executrices. ap17-1aw6mF

LAWSON, MANNING F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANNING F. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of February, 1896. WILLIAM MILNE, Executor. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York. fs6-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, also JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-1aw6mF

PEEL, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jane Peel, Arthur Peel, James Peel, Ezekiel Peel, Thomas Peel, and Susanna Peel, send greeting:

Whereas, George McCaw of Mount Vernon, New-York, and Herbert M. Grisdale of the City of New-York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ROBERT PEEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy24-1aw6mF

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. jy3-1aw6wF

TAYLOR, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of W. H. Van Steenbergh, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1896. CORDELIA MARY TAYLOR, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Cornelius E. Taylor, deceased. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall St., New-York City. f21-1aw6mF

WATT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WATT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. WM. L. CLARK, Administrator. my1-1aw6mF

WILSON, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Baker, No. 15 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-1aw6mF

WOLFE, NATHANIEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. ADELAIDE DE MURIAS, Administratrix. C. T. A. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my8-1aw6mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, Second Judicial District.—In the matter of the application and petition of WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, Commissioner of Public Works in the City of New-York, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the laws amendatory thereof to acquire certain real estate for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.—Matter of Jerome Park Reservoir.

Public notice is hereby given that the first separate report of James C. Bergen, John De Witt Warner, and Franklin Edson, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the third day of July, 1896, and a copy thereof filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1896.

Notice is further given that the said report includes and affects the parcels of land designated as Parcels Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, west ½ of 21, 22, east ½ of 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, 76, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 94, 98, 99, 102, 105, 106, 111, 116, 118, 125, 131.

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District or Department at the Court House in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order confirming said report, and for such other and further relief as may be just.—Dated New-York, July 22nd, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City. jy24-1aw5wF

THE ARTICLES REVIEWING THE COURSE OF

Business in Real Estate

printed in
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES"
each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Other newspapers copy or make use of them in some way. The list of

FORTHCOMING SALES AT AUCTION

is always most complete and accurate. All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MODERATE, WITH PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Influenced by the Improved Stock Market and Better Western Markets—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Firm—Provisions Firmer and More Active—Cotton Active and Higher—Coffee Lower and Active.

While the grain trading was not active, there was considerable excitement attending the advance of 1c on wheat, caused by the improvement in the stock market and higher prices in the West. The bulk of the business was again by local scalpers and switchers. Provisions were in better demand for covering, and prices higher. Cotton was active and unsettled, with value showing a slight gain at the close. Coffee was lower and offered freely at reduced prices.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32⅝@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 3-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.65 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	13 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7
Copper, lake	10.90 @11.15
Lead	2.90 @ 2.95

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active, and gained 1c through better Western markets, local covering, and improved stock market, with trading yet confined to local scalpers and switchers....Spot was held at an advance of 1c, and checked business; no sales reported....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 4⅞c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearings hence, 24,212 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 252,564 bushels; receipts, 91,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 338,615 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛c on local covering following the West, with trading confined to September, and the close firm....Spot was scarce and dull at ¼c advance. Sales, 5,000 bushels yellow at 33¼c, elevator....Receipts, 28,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 127,785 bushels....Clearances hence, 41,727 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 171,691 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, closing firm at ⅜c advance with other grain....Spot were in light jobbing demand at ¼c advance....Sales, 19,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white at 23c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¼c; rejected white, 21¾c; rejected mixed, 20¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¼c; track mixed, 22@23½c; track white, 22@28c for 19,000 bushels....Receipts, 50,800 bushels; exports, 88,086 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	62¾
August	....	.. @..	..
September	1,365,000	62¾@63 9-16	63½
December	290,000	64⅝@65 7-16	65⅜
Total	1,655,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	32¼
September	95,000	32¼@32⅜	32⅜
October	....	.. @..	32⅜
Total	95,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	22¼
September	30,000	21⅞@22	22

FLOUR—Demand shows a little improvement, and the feeling a shade steadier. Sales, 8,600 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,000 bbls patents, 1,225 bbls clear, and 400 bbls fine, on private terms; 2,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75, 1,050 bbls Winter clear at $3.15@$3.25, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.50@$2.55, 450 bbls fine at $1.60@$1.90, and 300 bbls supers at $2.10....Arrivals, 4,964 bbls and 6,747 sacks; exports, 784 bbls and 606 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 15,467 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady at $2.50 @$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—Is nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38½c, free on board. Sales, 32,000 bushels Western at 37@37½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 77c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.65@$3.40; cut, $3.05@$3.80; ground, $2.90@$3.70. Pot—Nominal. Pearl barley, $4.45.

FEED—Dull and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There continued a very slow market. Demand was at a minimum, as neither buyers for the home trade nor shippers showed a disposition to trade, and the tone was easy, with prime Summer yellow offered in moderate quantities at 23½c; the nominal quotation for off grade yellow was 23½c; prime white was dull and quoted lower at 26@27c. Crude oil was in very limited supply, and quoted unchanged and steady at 20c. LARD OIL was dull and unchanged at 40c for prime city. LINSEED OIL was quiet and without change at 33c for American and 52c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 23.—Oil closed at 110; Standard's price, 106.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a slight recovery in the markets at the West to-day. Shorts bought rather freely to cover contracts, and prices advanced, closing steady, with lard 6@7½ points higher; pork 17½@22½ points higher, and bacon was up 10@12 points. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow were 19,000 head.

LARD—There was a steadier tone to the market at the West, as shorts were covering, and prices advanced 10@12½ points July closed at 3.32½c, nominal; September at 3.22½@3.37½c, closing 3.37½c; October at 3.27½@3.42½c, closing 3.42½c; January at 3.37½@3.52½c, closing at 3.52½c.

CUTMEATS—The market for city meats was unchanged. A limited inquiry was reported for bellies, and sales were made of 16,000 lb, 12-lb average, at 5c; hams were nominally salted, 500 at 9½c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BEEF—Quiet market; prices steady....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, extra do, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—In slow demand; unchanged; $13.50@$14 for Western and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were further advanced ½c....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 5c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5⅝c, pigs at 5½c....Receipts at the West, 48,423 head; last year, 23,399 head. At the close, 48,423 head; last year, 50c lower; $2.65@ $3.55; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,731 head; dull; $2.65@$3.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,301 head; lower; $2.90@$3.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; easy; $3@$3.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 791 head; $2.75@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,500 head; steady; $2.80@ $3.10. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; 5c lower; $2.70@$3.10.

TALLOW—The market held fairly steady. Late yesterday additional sales were made for export of 100 hhds at 3 1-16c, but to-day there was a slow trade, no bids having been received, but melters held steady at 3 1-16c. A limited number of sales of country were made at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—No changes were apparent in the market for oleostearine. Demand was flat, but stocks were not large, and the price held at 8½c. Lard stearine was neglected, and quoted nominally at 4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts had more life, although the tendency was to lower prices, through freer local offerings and following the decline of ¼@1 pfennig at Hamburg, while Havre was ¼@¾f up. The close was barely steady at 5@15 points decline....Spot Rio easier and dull at 12½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,500 bags of No. 7 at 12½c, cost and freight; 800 bags Maracaibo, and 300 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—July, 250 bags at 11.10c; September, 250 do at 10.10c; October, 2,000 do at 9.70c; December, 1,250 do at 9.45c; total, 3,750 bags. Between Call and Close.—July, 500 bags at 11c and 250 do at 10.95c; August, 500 do at 10.45c, 1,750 do at 10.40c, and 1,000 do at 10.35c; September, 1,500 do at 10.10c and 2,500 do at 10.05c; October, 500 do at 9.65c, 2,000 do at 9.60c, 250 do at 9.55c; December, 750 do at 9.45c, 2,000 do at 9.40c, 750 do at 9.35c; January, 500 do at 9.30c; March, 250 do at 9.35c, 1,250 do at 9.30c, 500 do at 9.35c, 500 do at 9.40c, 250 do at 9 35c, and 2,250 do at 9.30c; total, 19,750 bags; 250 bags of September at 10.10c, 250 do of October at 9.65c, 250 do of January at 9.35c, and 250 do of March at 9.35c sold together. Exchange—45 points paid to exchange 500 bags of October for September; 30 points paid to exchange 500 bags of March for October; 5 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for December; total for day, 27,000 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.25@9.30c; February, 9.25@9.30c; March, 9.25@9.30c; April, 9.20@9.30c; May, 9.20@9.30c; June, 9.20@9.30c; July, 10.90@11c; August, 10.35 @10.40c; September, 10.05@10.10c; October, 9.55 @9.60c; November, 9.45@9.50c; December, 9.35@ 9.40c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and more active, with prices gaining 9@10 points on reports of an improved stock market, while local longs sold freely at the advance, and caused a break to 2 points under to 3 points over Wednesday....Spot was 1-16c higher and quiet; sales, 62 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7 7-16c; middling uplands, 7 3-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing. Prices.	—Extremes.— High.	Low.	Sales.
July	6.88@6.89	6.93	6.86	1,400
August	6.89@ ..	6.95	6.85	21,500
September	6.38@6.39	6.43	6.35	13,100
October	6.36@6.37	6.44	6.34	35,200
November	6.32@6.33	6.38	6.27	10,300
December	6.34@6.35	6.41	6.29	43,500
January	6.37@6.38	6.44	6.34	47,100
February	6.41@6.42	6.45	6.40	1,300
March	6.46@6.47	6.52	6.43	11,000
April	.. @..	6.55	6.47	800
Total				185,200

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 262 bales, against 505 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Marrow held steadily at full late prices. Medium offered quite freely at $1, and $1.02½ has become top for pea. White kidney steady. Red kidney dull and $1.10 extreme. Turtle soup firm. California lima very quiet. Yellow eye weak. Green peas plenty and easy. We quote: Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, $1; do, pea, $1.02½; do, white kidney, $1.22½@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.07½@$1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.25@$1.30; do, yellow eye, $1.20; do, California lima, $1.70@ $1.72½; green peas, bbls, per bushel, 72½c; do, in bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, in bags, 70c.

BUTTER—Fancy grades scarce and firm, with others fairly steady, and demand good....Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8½@ 11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Generally steady market, with demands moderate....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 1½@5c.

EGGS—Fancy lots held firmly, with off grades easy....State, 14c; Western, 11@13c; do, case, $1.25@3.

FRUITS—FRESH—There is a liberal supply of apples to-day; fancy large fruit in full-sized barrels in shipping order meets good demand, and only such can be placed at top quotations. Most of the supply is defective and packed in small barrels; such are dragging heavily at low figures. Far Southern peaches are in moderate supply; prices show wide range as to condition and value and only the finest lots command top quotations. A moderate supply of near-by pears, but only a light demand for them. Southern grapes are dragging at easier prices. Huckleberries firm. Blackberries very irregular; fancy stock brought fair prices, but the condition is largely poor and the average low. Currants are mostly in poor condition and dragging at weak prices. Raspberries scarce and high; ordinary kinds unimproved and prices show wide range. Muskmelons are plenty and kinds generally offering drag heavily; fancy high-flavored stock would bring pretty good prices. Watermelons in fair demand and firm for average best grades; an occasional car of extra large commands a premium. We quote: Apples, Nyack Pippin, per bbl, $1.50@$2; other kinds, $1@$1.50; open heads and windfalls, 50c@ $1; Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 40@65c; peaches, Southern, per carrier, $1@$2.25; Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 50@75c; per basket, 30@60c; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $1.50@$3; Manning's Elizabeth, $2.25@$2.50; Bloodgood, $2 @$2.50; Bell, $1.50@$2.25; Scooter, per bbl, $1.75@$2; common kinds, per bbl; $1.50@ $1.75; grapes, Southern, Delaware, per 25-lb case, $1.25@$1.75; Niagara, $1@$1.25; black kinds, choice, $1@$1.25; common, 25@75c; blackberries, large, assorted, per quart, 6@7c; do, poor to fair, 2@5c; plums, Damson, Maryland and Delaware, per quart, 4@6c; Wild Goose, per quart, 4@6c; huckleberries, State and Pennsylvania mountain, per quart, 8@10c; Jersey, per quart, 5@7c; Maryland and Delaware, 5@7c; currants, per quart, 2@5c; do, per lb, 2@4c; raspberries, up-river, extra, pint, 6@8c; do, ordinary, 3@5c; per 3-to-quart cup, 2@5c; per 4-to-quart cup, 2@3½c; Jersey, per pint, 2@4c; muskmelons, South Jersey, Jenny Lind, per bushel crate, 40@60c; Jenny Lind, per carrier, 75c@$1.50; Baltimore, cantaloupe, per bbl, $1@$1.50; per crate, 75c@$1; Gem, per basket, 50@75c; Virginia, Jenny Lind, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; Christina, cantaloupe, per bbl, 50@60c; watermelons, carload lots, $100@$200; per 100, $8@$20. DRIED —Evaporated apples have a moderate jobbing demand at about former prices, though outside figures are rather extreme. Sliced

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Transactions in the Auction Room.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John F. Stevens, at $7,063, the two-story frame dwelling, with land, on the northwest side of Bainbridge Avenue, 244.37 feet northeast of Travers Street, 52.40 by 149.04 by 50 by 133.61.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold the southwest corner of Popham Avenue and Palisade Place, 40 by 100 by 71, to M. E. Stremmell, for $4,000; also, 50 by 106, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, to Mr. B. Volkening, for about $5,000.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, H. De F. Baldwin, referee, 234 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 70.2 feet east of the Boulevard, 17 by 192.2, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,810.

By William Kennedy, by foreclosure sale, Phil M. Leakin, referee, 547 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 406.21 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 24.60 by 101.5, three-story frame building in front and one-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $6,125.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventeenth Street, south side, 355 feet east of Avenue C, by City of New-York, owner, for a three-story brick stable and laboratory; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, by Frederick Williams of 258 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Sixty-second Street, north side, 287.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats by Martin R., Elizabeth, and Nicholas Jacobus of 325 West Twenty-eighth Street, owners; cost, $40,000.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, southwest corner, for three five-story brick flats by John Casey of 116 West Ninety-first Street, owner; cost, $275,000.

Decatur Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of Scott Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling by Joseph H. Jones of Wakefield, owner; cost, $3,400.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 300.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement by Margaret Mulhall of No. 832 Eagle Avenue, owner; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 43 feet west of Robbins Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement by John Gribben of 934 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $7,000.

Fifty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, by Eastmans Company of New-York, owner; alterations to a one-story brick abattoir; cost, $3,500.

No. 178 Rivington Street, by Samuel Glauber of 289 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, owner; alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $300.

No. 234 East Broadway, by Sarah Levy of 234 East Broadway, owner; alterations to a three-story and basement brick office and dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 298 Hudson Street, by A. M. Hawkins of 61 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, owner; alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost not given.

Sedgwick, University, and Aqueduct Avenues, by the University of the City of New-York, owner; alterations to a one-story frame coal shed; cost, $1,250.

Unionport Road, southeast corner of Morris Park Avenue, by George Lahrman, owner; alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 23.

102D ST, 163 and 165 East; Martin J. Earley and another to Stephen Brodie.... $1
102D ST, n s, 264.6 ft w of 3d Av, 54x100.11; Lawrence E. Prendergast, as administrator, to Stephen Brodie..... 42,000
142D ST, n s, 450 ft e of Eighth Av, 75 ft to Hamilton Place x n e 217.1 ft to 143d St x 189.9x s 199.10; Frederic T. James to Richard Collins and another..
124TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 125x72x — x124.6; John D. Cole and wife to Carl D. Jackson..... 100
34TH ST, n w s, 263 ft e of 8th Av, 22.10x98.9; also Albany Post Road, or Broadway, n e s, at center of 212th St, runs e to centre of 10th Av x s x w — to road x n e—; Alexander H. Gunn and wife to Sarah A. Gunn..... 1
200TH ST, 56; George W. Ellis, referee, to Elizabeth M. Crosby..... 20,000
ATTORNEY ST, 17; Morris Weiss to Rosa Brodka..... 1
81ST ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; Joseph H. Cain and wife to Lucy A. Cummins..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Henry C. Levi and wife to David C. Eb. Wolfe..... 1
93D ST, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 14x100.8; Martin Lankenau to Marie Lukach..... 15,500
133D ST, s s, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Marie Lukach to Martin Lankenau..... 22,000
7TH AV, s e cor, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 50x100; Frieda Hart to John H. Leith and Charles Glenn..... 90,000
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 280 ft n of Cliffton, or 161st, St, 20x125; Kate B. Decker to Herman Benz..... 8,500
DYCKMAN ST, Harlem River Driveway, and marginal st; also piers, basins, &c., with land under water; Henry W. Taft and wife to Edward R. Landon..... 1
135TH ST, n s, 76 ft w of Alexander Av, 15x98.8; John H. Rogan, referee, to John B. Hyde..... 1,285
TWO LOTS, between Woodycrest Av and Anderson Av, 162d and 164th Sts; William H. Young and wife to William G. Ver Planck..... 1
146TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Samuel Burmester and wife to Louis Bergen..... 1
WOODY CREST AV, n e corner of 162d St, runs e — to Anderson Av x s 225x—x —; William G. Ver Planck and wife to William H. Young..... 1
184TH ST, n s, 178.6 ft w of Washington Av, 70x100; Bankson T. Morgan, referee, to Margaret Lyons..... 1
TOPPING ST, w s, 110 ft n of 174th St, 65x100; Joseph J. Zimmermann and wife to John Eusner..... 4,500
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 132d St, 25x100; Seymour Dexter and wife to Morris Simon..... 4,000
BATHGATE AV, 2,055; J. Homer Hildreth and wife to Isaac C. Birch..... 1
93D ST, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Mathilda Burmester to Herman Fenstermann..... 1
93D ST, 241 East, same property; Louis Berger and wife to Mathilda Burmester. 1
66TH ST, 350 East; Roger Ryan and wife Margaret E. Hennelly..... 16,100
46TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; also s s of 46th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Francis Foehrenbach and Michael Foehrenbach and wife to Foehrenbach Company..... 1
71ST ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 29x102.2; Sarah B. McLeod to Anna J. Lennon..... 1
96TH ST, 140 West; Joseph J. Zimmermann and wife to Thomas Allen..... 42,239
CROSBY ST, 91, and 56 Marion St; John H. Leith and wife and Charles Glenn to Frieda Hart..... 125,000
131ST ST, n s, 168.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles F. Goepel and wife to Lorenda McCarthy..... 1
130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, or Boulevard, 50x99.11; Franklin R. Hogeboom to George Gildersleve..... 1
130TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth Euler to David Hutchison..... 100
11TH AV, n e s, east ¼ of Lot 119, map of village of Wakefield, 25x114; Michael Kaminski and wife to Gaetano Tagliabue..... 50

Recorded Leases.

KEIRNS, John, to John J. Leonard; 143 East 120th St, 4¾ years..... $1,200
THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY, Limited, to Thomas G. Skuse; 2 East 134th St, 6 years..... 2,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Edward P., and wife to Frederick C. Beach; 9 Spruce St, installments..... 2,000
BELL, Moses C., and wife to Sarah B. Scofield; s s of 3d Av, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, adjoining land of John Bell, City Island, 5 years.. 1,000
BURMESTER, Mathilda, to Louis Bergen; n s of 93d St, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 3,000
CAMP, Julius Trafford; n s of 93d St, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 3,000
BIRCH, Isaac C., to James W. Burton; 2,065 Bathgate Av, 3 years..... 2,500
BENZ, Herman, to Kate B. Decker; e s of Cauldwell Av, 280 ft n of Clifton or 161st St, 4 years..... 2,500
CUNEHAN, Dennis, and wife to Emelio del Pino; s s of 122d St, 284 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 2,500
CAHILL, Anna, to Andrew F. Connolly; n w corner of 3d Av and 33d St, demand..... 8,000
CONNELL, Robert C., and wife to Edith C. Smith; corner of Pearl and Fulton Sts, 3 years..... 3,125
CHADWICK, Andrew J., to Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Villa Av, 309.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, installments..... 2,500
HYDE, John B., and wife to David Quigley; n s of 135th St, 70 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 850
HARTWELL, Caroline, to Dunbar Box and Lumber Company; w s of West End Av, 19.5 ft s of 71st St, 4 months..... 3,500
HENNELLY, Margaret E., to Amelia Ryan; s s of 76th St, 116.8 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,400
HUTCHISON, David, and wife to John Allan; n s of 130th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 1,000
KELLY, Edward A., to Levi H. Mace; n e of 3d St, Lot 365, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 807
KIERNAN, Terence, to Abraham B. Odell, executor, &c., of Jacob D. Odell; s s of 93d St, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 8,000
LYONS, Margaret, to Mary Dunne; n s of 154th St, 178.6 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years..... 2,500
LUTZ, Louis, and wife to George Ehret; n e corner of Morris Av and 181st St, 1 year..... 19,800
LANKENAU, Martin, to Marie Lukach; s s of 183d St, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.. 1,500
McINTYRE, Julia, to Marie Eichler; s e corner of Morris Av and Elton St, 1 year..... 800
MULLER, Dorothea and Charles, to John Cass; e s of Creston Av, 125 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 700
PFEIFFER, Adolph, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; e s of 2d Av, 77.2 ft s of 74th St, 1 year..... 13,000
PALMER, Stephen A., and wife to Charles H. Haubert; n s of 92d St, 278 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 18,500
ROBINSON, George, and wife to Richard Webber; s s of 117th St, 445 ft w of 5th Av, demand..... 10,000
SIMON, Morris, to Morris Myers: n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 132d St, 1 year..... 5,500
SCHAPPERT, Julius C., to Elkan Kahn; s s of 95th St, 298.9 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 1,000
TIMPSON, Mary C., to Rose T. Mosher and others, trustees of William Burke; 37 John St, 13 months..... 1,150
THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF THE Religion of Humanity of New-York to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e corner of Lafayette Place and 4th St, 5 years..... 40,000
VER PLANCK, William G., and wife to Henry L. Young; e s of Woody Crest Av, 97.6 ft s of 164th St, 3 years..... 5,000
WEBSTER, Eliza C., to the Henry Huber Company; s s of 139th St, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 6 months..... 1,260
WILHELM, Christian, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 156th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 12,000
WILLIAMS, Edward G., and wife to Hobart J. Park, guardian of Abbie T. Park; s s of 169th St, 105.6 ft e of Tinton Av, demand..... 3,000
ZIMMERMAN, Joseph J., and wife to Annie Zimmermann; s s of 96th St, 368.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONNOLLY, Andrew F., to Lawrence Myers & Co..... $1
CAPOTE, Alexander R., to Carmen F. De C. Capoté..... 9,000
DELNOCE, Ann R., individually and as executrix of Lewis Delnoce, to Israel C. Jones..... 800
IRWIN, Elizabeth, to Thomas E. Stewart, committee of J. S. Hills..... 500
LEVY, Emery C., to David C. B. Wolfe.... 3,000
MARCHER, Rebecca A., to Lewis Delnoce..... 800
MYERS, Morris, to Callman Rouse..... 5,500
NIXON, Ann, to John J. Mathews..... 1,000
SEXTON HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY to Josiah A. Briggs..... 500
SNOW, Frederick A., to H. Ward Ford.. 1
SACKETT, Frederick, to Augusta A. Reed..... 2,500
TRATTNER, Julius, to Robert Weil..... 300
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of Albany..... 35,000
SAME to George A. and Emma Muller.... 8,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow..... 1
BLOOM, Jacob, to David G. Morrison..... 1

Lis Pendens.

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x84.10; Department of Buildings against Guidita Cavinato, (violation of building law.)
WATER ST, n e corner of Oliver St, 50.9x49; Joseph Wittner against Margaret McLoughlin, individually and as administratrix, &c., (specific performance.)
WEST END AV, w s, 73 ft n of 98th St, 18x80; James Wood against John Dunn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
90TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.11; Elizabeth W. Burke against George W. Eggers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
91ST ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; John Van Beuren against Mary Fisse and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
118TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Guidita Cavinato and owner and contractor..... $190
BATHGATE AV, 1,630 to 1,636; William T. Bartlett against Helena Mahler, owner and contractor..... 62
SAME PROPERTY; Frank M. Williams against same..... 122
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob H. Bohn against same..... 61
MORRIS PARK AV, 465; Antonio Bertolini or Bartolin against Mary J. Barter, owner and contractor..... 822
137TH ST, 138 West; Laveni Vencenzo against Lambert Suydam, owner; Frank Smith and Mart Ash, contractors..... 117
136TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 125x100; Fred Schnaufer against John M. Linck, owner and contractor..... 608
182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 100x100; Adam Janson against Henry Heilman, owner; William F. Connell, contractor..... 165
WESTERN BOULEVARD, 900 and 902, and 105th St, 230 West; Malcolm & Taylor against Thomas J. Brennan, owner and contractor..... 1,335

A LITTLE ROBIN'S UNTIMELY FATE.

He Lived Briefly to Eat and Quickly Was Eaten.

From The Boston Transcript.

When you reflect that the men of science have established the fact that a young robin may consume forty feet of worms in one day, and his parents must catch worms possibly for five young ones, making in all 200 feet of worms to be captured in one day, you begin to realize what it is to have a nest full of young robins to take care of. If there is any reader who thinks this is a trifling task, just let him try to do it himself.

The Listener has lately been watching out of his window, in an apple tree close by the house, a nest of young robins who were almost big enough to fly, and were of the hungriest description. Their poor father was engaged all day long, from morn till dewy eve, in capturing worms and bringing them to those living chasms in the nest.

There was a terrible monotony about it. As soon as he had stuffed a worm down one of these yawning throats, he flew away to one of several worm preserves that he knew of, and, picking up a worm in an incredibly short space of time, he flew back always, no matter which direction he came from, to a certain post in the fence along the road in front of the house—provided, that is, that there was nobody in the way. Having taken an observation to see that the coast was clear, he sailed right into the lower part of the apple tree, and thence lifted himself up to the nest. Already the mouths were yawning and squeaking as if not one of them had known the taste of a worm for six weeks.

Then, off for another; and then for another; and so, it seemed, ad infinitum, the poor father-robin never ceasing his hard labor for so much as a moment's gossip from the treetop in the evening, but tolling from 4 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night to feed those ravenous young beasts, and then never having the satisfaction of appearing to give them enough.

But at last a change suddenly came. With all this feeding the young birds got so big that the nest would not begin to hold them. And, as if in the twinkling of an eye, out they came, and one of them was on the grass under the tree, amid the fearful and most indiscreet screeching of the mother-robin, and before any one could get to the place the cat was there, and in another moment neither the cat nor the baby robin was there, but both were under the veranda, beyond the reach of the pole that the children were speedily thrusting in, and the worms were being in some measure avenged.

There was wailing of parent robins and of children, but it was in vain; the cat was fulfilling its destiny, and the baby robin meeting its fore-ordained fate; the champion swallower of the apple tree was finding out what it was like to be swallowed. We prey, and are preyed upon; in some sense we pray in preying, as in working, for to worship is to work; and life cannot be without the pulling down of other life. So by philosophy we somehow reconcile ourselves to the untimely death of the baby robin; and it is no doubt a little bit to our credit that it takes philosophy to do it.

You may be sure that the cat came back after the other young robins, but, so far as the Listener was able to observe, she did not get one of them. Near the house there is a wood, and soon there was a certain amount of shouting of orders in the robin language out in the wood, and the apple-tree nest was empty forever of young robins. It was a fair surmise that the parents had somehow transferred their surviving young ones to the woods, where they could be better guarded from against cats. They have been chattering there a good deal ever since, their calls mingling with the notes of the wood birds—black-throated green warblers, oven birds, pine warblers, chewinks, and so on, who are doubtless not altogether pleased to have these interlopers among them.

But the robin, to tell the truth, is not a bold bird. He is quite saucy as regards human beings, especially when the human beings appear to be amicably inclined, but he is a coward as regards other birds; so the wood birds will probably be able to take care of themselves, even if for a time their haunt has become a robin nursery.

Meantime, the garden in which the robin reaped his worm harvest has reason to regret the removal of the young robins from the apple tree, and their probable partial abandonment of the diet of worms for one of ripening choke cherries and raspberries. The potato rows along which the old robin recently blithely hopped are yellowing sadly in places, and if the yellowing hills are opened, the presence of several ugly white cut worms is revealed, which are steadily eating off the roots of the plant. These worms, though they lodge sometimes quite deep in mellow earth, feed much nearer to the surface; and the robin evidently knows well how to get them to the surface. He is a benefactor to the place, and destroys every Summer ten times the value of whatever tame fruit he takes—besides delivering to the human inhabitants large and valuable daily parcels of cheerfulness and fun.

Opened an Ancient Vault.

From The London News.

At Szirma Bessenyoe, in Hungary, where Count Alfred Szirmay has an estate, a connoisseur of antiquities recently prevailed upon him to have excavations made in a dilapidated chapel near a ruin in the park. Six feet under the ground a vault was found, from which, when it was opened, a strong smell emanated. A small casket stood on the ground of the vault, which crumbled under the hands that touched it. It contained gold brocade, in which were wrapped three antique metal vessels of filigree work. In each were some copper and silver coins. From the vault two others opened, from which numerous skeletons were taken. At present a learned gentleman from Buda-Pesth is studying the manuscripts in the castle library to find a clue to the discovery.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
FOR SALE—One of two detached houses, with water, gas, &c., on East 175th St.; high ground; near elevated R. R., trolley, Harlem R. R., and new city building in Crotona Park; in the line of increasing values; lot to suit; $5,500 up; easy terms. J. H. GRATACAP, 986 East 175th St.

WEST END AV., NEAR 86TH ST.—For sale—A 20-foot wide 4-story house, with an extension; lot 100 feet deep; possession at once; price, $30,000; also similar house adjoining, with possession October. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 659 5th Av. and 111 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—A large, roomy house, with large garden, fine old trees, grapevines, currant bushes, &c.; not a farmhouse, but with all city improvements, and within 7 to 8 minutes' walk of the depot; in the fine old town of Hackensack, N. J.; 10 rooms and bath; cemented cellar under entire house; new furnace; plot, 150x150; on a corner; price, $6,500; payable $1,000 cash and $50 per month, including interest. Further particulars from F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

COTTAGE AT FAIRMOUNT, HACKENSACK, N. J., having 8 rooms and bath, with water, gas, furnace, range, laundry, cemented cellar, &c.; plot 100x100, on beautifully shaded avenue; can be had on bargain for $500 cash and $35 monthly, including interest; cost owner $5,000. Particulars from F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, within that time; 5 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150, close to depot. &c.; RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CHOICE OUTSIDE APARTMENTS TO LET.
Every room light.
Rents $750 up.
Extra large apartment, with light on four sides; butler's pantry, &c.; Steam heat; elevators; hall boys.
PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE,
38-50 West 9th St.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY against OWEN TOHER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward (now located in Section 9, Block 2417 on the land map) of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and dated March 14, 1851, by the Number 175, bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street distant seventy feet two inches easterly from the Boulevard; running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line seventeen feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as Number 284 West Seventy-eighth Street in said city.—Dated New-York, July 22nd, 1896.

HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, Referee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.
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SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, New-York County.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against BERNARD S. LEVY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in Section No. 4, in Block 1169 in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street distant seventy feet two inches easterly from the Boulevard; running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line seventeen feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as Number 282 West Seventy-eighth Street in said city.—Dated New-York, July 22nd, 1896.

HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, Referee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.
jy8-2aw3wF&M&Sjy24

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST 140TH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—SARAH EMILIE WOODBURY, plaintiff, vs. MAX BLOOM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the third day of July, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the seventh day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, taken together as one parcel, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet (150) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet (99) eleven inches, (11,) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, (75;) thence southerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue, formerly called Tenth Avenue, ninety-nine feet (99) eleven inches, (11,) to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, seventy-five feet, (75,) to the point or place of beginning, being Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17 on a certain map entitled "Map of real estate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Frederick Pentz, William A. Pentz, and John Pentz, dated New-York, November, 1860," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Map No. 644.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1896.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
jy8-2aw3wW&F&jy29

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—KATHARINA LINCK against GEORGE W. WARREN, Mary A. Warren, J. Homer Hildreth, William Markuske, Benjamin Norz, and Frederick J. Bandholtz.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned referee in and by said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward (now located in Section 9, Block 2417 on the land map) of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157) Street, distant four hundred and six and 21-100 (406.21) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue, as now laid out, with said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; running thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street one hundred and one (101) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157) Street, twenty-four and 60-100 (24.60) feet; thence southerly parallel with first-mentioned course one hundred and one (101) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157) Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157) Street twenty-four and 60-100 (24.60) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known by the street number (or Nos.) East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City.—Dated July 20, 1896.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.
EDWIN C. SCHAEFER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn.
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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as Trustee for Frances S. Draper, plaintiff, against MARTIN DISKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that lot of land in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at the south, west corner of Macdougal and Fourth Streets, running thence west along the south side of Fourth Street eighty-six feet, thence south parallel with Macdougal Street thirty-four feet, thence east parallel with Fourth Street and through a party wall eighty-six feet to the west side of Macdougal Street, and thence north along the same thirty-four feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 7th, 1896.

CHARLES H. OLENDORF, Referee.
HENRY L. BOGERT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 7 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Chaucer; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Limana, and Campana, per steamship Prina Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Vera Cruz, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 17, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Round the World Tours.
The next Party sails from Vancouver, Sept. 14, visiting Japan, China, India, Egypt, Southern Europe, &c. Six months' tour. Following departures Oct. 5 and 17. Particulars from Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 B'way, New-York.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. SPAARNDAM Sat., July 25, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM Thurs., July 30, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $70 and upward; II. cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 18 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu.,